

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XXI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

NUMBER 13

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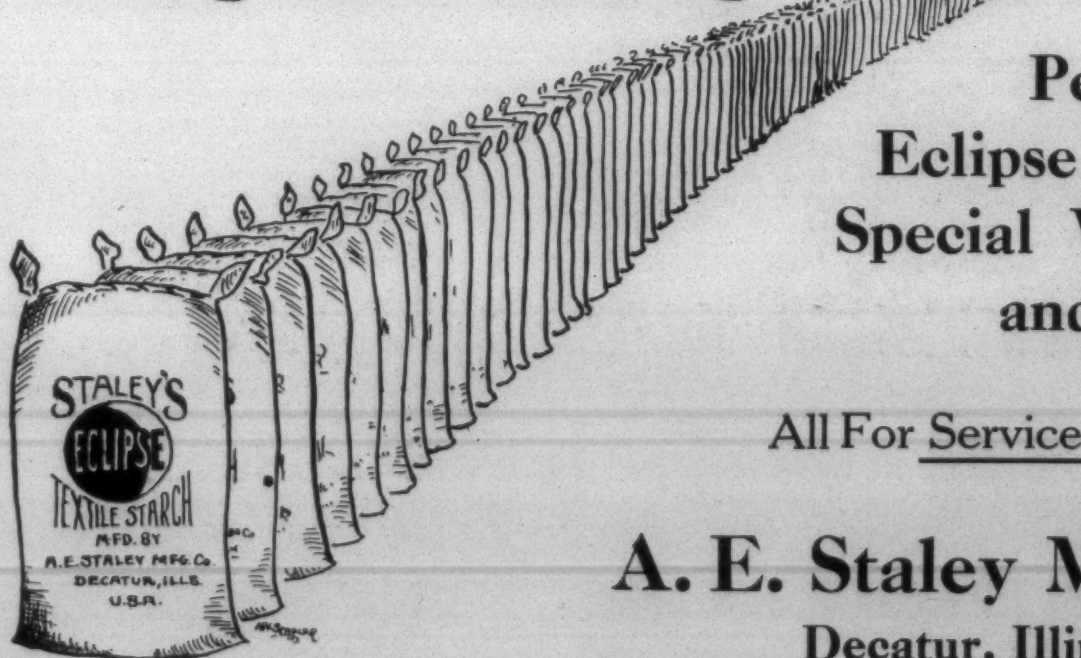
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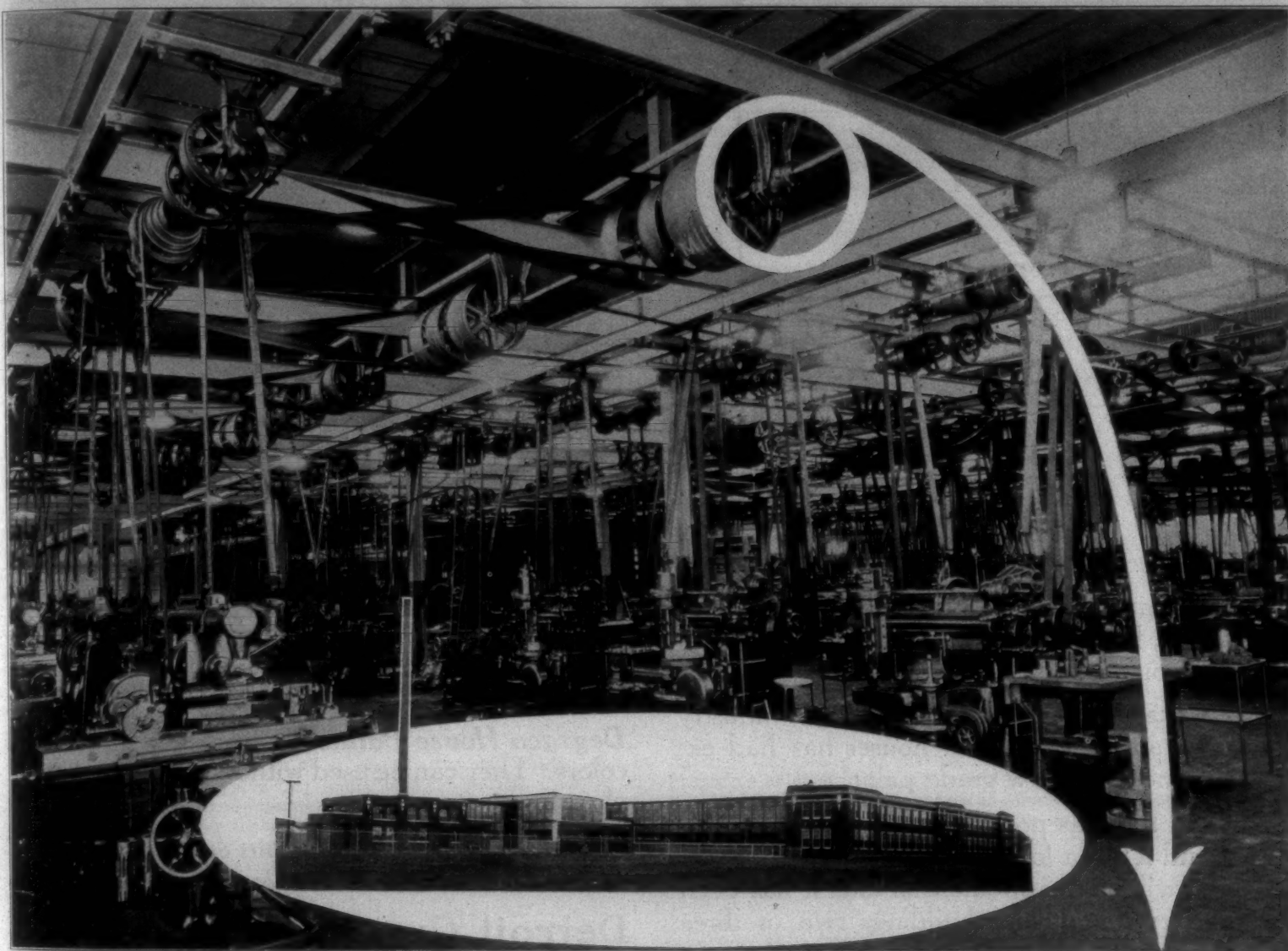


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* * * our longest shaft (about 125 ft.) is very easily turned by hand."

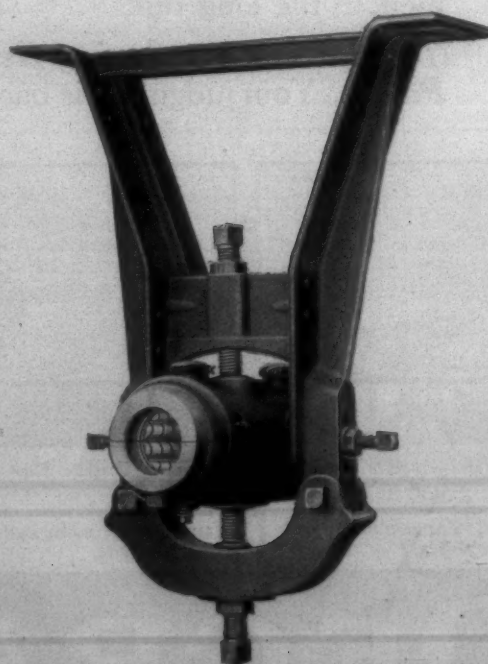
The action of the Foote-Burt Company in equipping this new seven-acre plant with Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers is of important significance to you. From years of experience they know the economy and reliability of service afforded by this standardized transmission equipment.

The buildings and equipment in this new plant are of the most modern type and we are proud that Hyatt Roller Bearing Hangers will be on the job for years to come to help turn out Foote-Burt high grade machine tools on a minimum cost basis.

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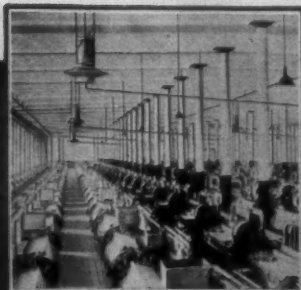
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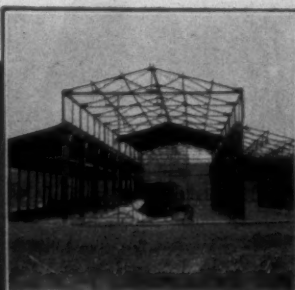
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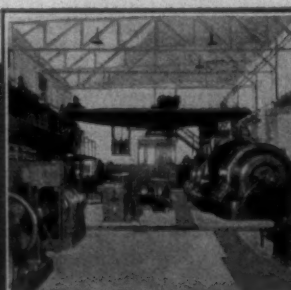
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 39-41 S. CHURCH ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MAR. 2, 1879

VOLUME NUMBER XXI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

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Is English Preparatory Machinery Excessive or Efficient?

(By Wm. Scott Taggart, in Textile Recorder of Manchester, Eng.)

The examples of machinery—given in the March issue of the Textile Recorder—required by a cotton mill in the production of yarns of a variety of counts, afford a ground work on which to base sound observations as to whether all these machines are necessary. These observations will naturally be of a general character, and applicable to any mill.

All the machinery of a cotton mill is indicative of the cotton used and the counts to be spun. We note at once the opening and cleaning necessary by the character and number of the machines used for these operations. Elimination of short fibres, etc., and a complete rearrangement of the fibres among themselves is a feature of the cards, whilst the succeeding machines are species of drawing frames to reduce bulk, to parallelise the fibres and to attain regularity by repeated doublings. Combing machines are in a class by themselves as super openers, cleaners and parallelisers of the fibres.

A combination of machines for carrying out these functions is a characteristic of all mills. Present-day methods are the results of a vast accumulated mass of experience which has developed into tradition. Let us place Crompton, his precursors and successors on pedestals and think of them with respect and reverence, for they are worthy of it, but in the technical details of the industry they started, traditions is a clog to progress (read this very respectfully), a cloak to ignorance, and a profound respect for the capital sunk in perpetuating the tradition. At the same time, one must admire the large body of men who have memorized the experience of their predecessors, learned the rules by rote for calculations, the invaluable details of splitting up drafts in the various machines, and have perhaps reached the acme of perfection in hand pulling a sample of cotton in such a way as to show a shorter length of staple than the man who is trying to sell them the cotton.

In cotton spinning one must attain to a full realization of the processes

through which to pass any cotton in order to produce any given yarn, and further, one must be extremely critical in order to find out if any process is fulfilling its purpose. The hand-pulling of cotton is a trick of manipulative ability, no critical faculty is necessary, so that there are many men who cannot be diddled by the cotton broker or merchant, but who for lack of this critical faculty are diddled daily by the machinery over which they are supposed to hold control.

In glaring cases of a process not giving satisfactory results, one almost invariably falls back on the solution of duplicating the process whether it is opening, cleaning, doubling, drafting, etc. In exceptional cases, production is sacrificed by slower speeds, and so more machines are required. Hence the mass of machinery in our card and blowing rooms.

Commencing with the blowing room, the necessity for opening and cleaning is fully recognized, and a very complete range of machinery is provided for carrying out these processes for all degrees of dirtiness in the cotton. As dirt and impurities cannot be eliminated unless the cotton is thoroughly opened, the opening and cleaning are almost always performed simultaneously on each machine in the blowing room. Now, it is useless expecting cotton to be cleaned thoroughly unless it is opened thoroughly. Yet what do we find? From one end of the textile world to the other the lap, ready for transfer to the card, exhibits a degree of flockiness and tuftiness that indicates clearly the shortcomings of the opening organs of the machines through which it has passed. As a consequence of this very incomplete opening effect the dirt and impurities are naturally prominent. Of course, it may at once be stated that some laps are better than others, but this is damning with faint praise, for judgment of the conditions of a lap is unusually low, and will remain low until radical alterations are made in our methods. To present such laps to a carding machine, in the condition they are now presented, is an indication that the opening processes

are extremely unsatisfactory. Quite on the same low level is the process of cleaning and extraction of impurities. The elaborate attempts to provide grids, bars, cages, etc., for the reception of dirt, and the enormous forces at work to drive out the dirt, are neutralized to a large extent by the facility for the dirt to re-enter the cotton. An electric lamp suitably placed under the bars of any opener or scutcher will show the coming and going of the impurities, and dust in miniature showers. This can all be stopped if one will only study the mechanical problems involved in fan action and the neutralizing of air currents at the right spots. Admission of air to opening and cleaning machines has developed into a pure system of tinkering instead of the simple method of throwing the whole machine open underneath, using correctly-designed fans and controlling currents of air by baffle plates on the bars. It appears, however, to be a much easier solution of the difficulty to pass the partially-opened and partially-cleaned cotton through another machine, and if this does not do much good there is always the card to fall back upon. It is strange how the card has come to be looked upon as an extractor of dust and impurities instead of an opener of fibres. The stripping of a card is a remarkable object lesson on the non-efficiency of the opening and cleaning processes. The clouds of dust and fine fibre (a good deal made by the card itself) that arises when stripping is in progress ought not to be there if the blowing room machinery did its duty.

The combination of imperfect cleaning and opening of the cotton throws on the card an excessive amount of strain, and this to such an extent that its production is limited, and its product is disgraceful in the lack of regularity. A great amount of wasted time and labour results through grinding, stripping, etc. All these factors point to the fact that too many cards are required to cope (and inefficiently) with the inferior production of the blowing room.

An opener can be designed that will yield open cotton like driven

snow, and form it into a lap ready for the card, and so dispense with the heterogeneous collection of beating organs found in so many mills. When taking advantage of such an opener, their cards will make a great advance in regularity and production, for increased speed is merely a question of engineering. The three problems that confront the cotton spinner in the card sliver, are (1) its reduction to a suitably thin strand or roving for spinning; (2) to make it more regular in thickness by doubling, and (3) to lay the fibres parallel to each other. It need scarcely be pointed out that doubling is a necessary evil; it is effective, but do we really need all that series of machines, one of whose purposes is to double the slivers to such a large extent? Most of us take it for granted because it is the universal practice, but even under the present conditions of card slivers how many men in our cotton mills ever have or ever will examine critically the slivers from each end of drawing and decide that one or two heads are doing no good, that it is a waste of time, labour and capital to simply let slivers go through a machine without any improvement being apparent. If this thorough examination were made there is scarcely a doubt that half the drawing frames in our mills would stand idle.

Here, however, a further factor intrudes, viz., reduction of the sliver by drafting between rollers. This drafting process is directly associated with the process of laying or drawing the fibres parallel to each other—the two effects take place simultaneously, or are supposed to do. A tremendous amount of drafting, in the aggregate, takes place in cardroom machinery, excluding the card, and if parallelization follows or results from this drafting, then wonderful results ought to be attained in this respect in the roving that goes up to the spinning room. Somehow or other this effect does not seem to follow. Put a few combs through the cotton, combs that only pass through or along every four fibres in average combing, and the dullness of the fibres is changed to brightness at once by virtue of the

fibres being laid parallel. Our drawing rollers, with all the accumulated effects of drawing the fibres over each other, do not bring about anything more than a superficial change in the brightness of the sliver or roving, and even the brightness of the combed sliver, as it issues from the tin, is considerably reduced by passing through the drawing rollers of the comb and subsequent machines on its way to the spinning machine.

These two factors of drafting and parallelizing the fibres are worthy of serious consideration by our mill authorities. There is something radically wrong in drafting methods that do not draw the fibres out in a parallel condition, and, further, there are serious faults to be found in drafting which results in producing irregularities in sliver and roving. It need scarcely be pointed out that drafting and efforts to attain a parallel condition of the fibres are the cause of so many repeated operations in a cotton mill, and results in a mass of unnecessary machines to attain this end.

We are still steeped in the traditional methods of working cotton that, with extremely few exceptions, it never occurs to anybody to critically examine the resulting slivers, rovings, or yarn in order to see what effect a machine has produced. There may be geniuses who pass along their frames, etc., who by a glance at, or the momentary lifting of a sliver or roving, can settle off-hand the efficiency of the process it has passed through. Being geniuses, we cannot follow their example, but must adopt a more prosaic and prac-

tical method of examination by calling to our aid the microscope, enlarging lantern, a delicate balance, etc.; in other words, a complete test should be made, and the actual facts disclosed. Then comes judgment whether the machine is worthy of its place in the series of operations for the particular yarn to be made. As regards regularity and parallelization of the fibres, there is not the slightest doubt that a number of machines could be cleared out and not missed, and that others could be easily speeded-up to take their place. One factor, however, that produces irregularities is indispensable, and some machines must be kept. This factor is draft. The cotton must be reduced in the traditional way, and our rollers must be set to traditional rules. The gradual steps in draft mean additional machines to effect it as the counts increase, and even then the final draft in the spinning machine is made as large as possible in order to keep draft low in the cardroom machinery. In order not to offend the susceptibilities of the traditional workers, let us merely assume that a little attention be paid to the diameters, setting, weighting, drafting, and speeds of the rollers in the cardroom, and assume that the fibres can, and will be drawn out in a more parallel condition from between the nips of lightly or non-weighted rollers of small diameter set close together. Is it not possible that instead of the small drafts, that under present conditions cannot be exceeded, will be increased to an extent that will eliminate many machines, produce a more regular sliv-

er or roving, and considerably reduce the labour and other costs per pound of yarn spun. If regularity can be attained without doubling, then the reason for doubling goes by the board, unless one is luxurious-loving enough to do it as a mixing process.

Suppose a draw frame is used as a preliminary to combing, and a certain percentage of waste is extracted at the comb. Now, suppose that the absence of this preliminary drawing process is dispensed with, and one per cent more waste is made in the comb as a consequence. A good manager must ask himself whether the capital, labour, time, etc., is worth the use of the preliminary draw frames. If careful tests are made after, say, the second head of drawing (not the one or two long-length tests so usual in the mill), and it is found that regularity has not improved—a not improbable state of things—has the second head of drawing been worth the trouble and what particular purpose has it served? With six or eight of a doubling that has been necessary, how is it there is not a conspicuous improvement? A scrutiny of the fibres will not disclose any particularly noticeable parallelization. Then why do it? Tradition, machinery and perhaps one or two other qualities of mind on the part of those responsible. It is time we got big magnifying glasses on the technical side of the industry to enable us to see a little more clearly what is happening, and from the store of new facts then collected to build up a cheaper and far better system of spinning yarn.

195,931 Northrop Looms in South.

According to a report in a recent issue of "Cotton Chats" published by Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass., there are 195,931 Northrop looms in operation in the Southern States. They are distributed by states as follows:

Alabama	13,89
Georgia	37,83
Kentucky	38
Louisiana	1,31
Maryland	13
North Carolina	32,59
South Carolina	94,82
Tennessee	4,06
Texas	1,08
Virginia	8,36
Total	195,931

To Study Shipping Conditions in Europe.

Boston, Mass.—D. L. Taylor, traffic manager of Lockwood, Greene & Co., will attend the World's Cotton Conference in England next month. Afterward, he plans to study the shipping and rail situation in various ports of western Europe.

More Customers Buying Yarn.

Said a yarn salesman in New York last Friday: "A month ago one out of a dozen of those I call on would buy. This week the number has been changed to one out of five. Yes, business is surely getting better in yarns."

The women of Lapland average only four feet nine inches in height.

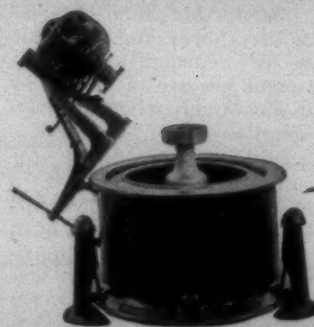
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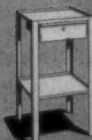
STEEL SHELVING
and Factory Equipment



BENCH LEG



TOOL CABINET

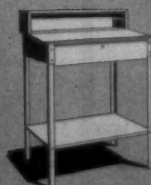


TOOL STAND

MOST-used sizes of Lupton Bin Type Shelving are carried in stock.

All items of Lupton Standard Factory Equipment (shown above) are carried in stock.

Catalogue "C" on request.



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DAVID LUPTON'S SONS CO.
Philadelphia

Makers of quality steel products since 1871.

*Chicago *New York
*Cleveland *Pittsburgh *St. Louis
*Boston *Detroit *Buffalo
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*Warehouses in these cities.

Photograph shows Lupton Bin Type Shelving in factory of
Notaseme Hosiery Co., Philadelphia

Labor Unions

(Extract from Annual Report of Elbert H. Gary, President of United States Steel Corporation.)

Connected with the consideration of the treatment of labor is the question of "Labor Unions."

As stated and repeated publicly, we do not combat, though we do not contract or deal with, labor unions as such. Personally, I believe they may have been justified in the long past, for I think the workmen were not always treated justly; that because of their lack of experience or otherwise they were unable to protect themselves; and therefore needed the assistance of outsiders in order to secure their rights.

But whatever may have been the condition of employment in the long past, and whatever may have been the results of unionism, concerning which there is at least much uncertainty, there is at present, in the opinion of the large majority of both employers and employees, no necessity for labor unions; and that no benefit or advantages through them will accrue to anyone except the union labor leaders.

In discussing the question of labor unions it should be always borne in mind what is commonly unknown or overlooked or, at least, minimized, that—

In the United States not more than ten to fifteen per cent of labor is, or was at its highest point

during the war, actually included in the membership of the unions. Also that the workmen do not voluntarily join the unions, do not seek the opportunity, do not search for leaders to form and maintain organizations; and on the contrary, that self-appointed leaders, who expect to receive pecuniary profit, have been and are constantly and persistently soliciting the workmen to become members. These leaders create and maintain the organizations at the expense of those who are actually workmen and join through intimidation, over-persuasion, false promises, misrepresentation or because of the use of other vicious or unworthy methods.

Recent published statements aver that there has been established an enormous fund to carry on the work of the labor union leaders, and that it is proposed to enter upon a vigorous and costly campaign for enlarging labor unions. What work shall be done, what amounts shall be collected or expended, what salaries shall be paid to leaders, will supposedly be determined by the union leaders. I have never heard of books being kept or accounts rendered to the rank and file. It is the common belief that the workmen, as a rule know nothing and have little to say in management of the affairs of the unions.

Therefore, it is plain that the public speaker or writer who as-

sumes that the union labor leaders represent "Labor" as a class is mistaken—first, because a comparatively small percentage of labor is connected with the unions, and, secondly, because a relatively small number of the members of the unions actually participate in any action taken. Of course, under some circumstances, as the result of coercion, threats, insults or wild promises, members of the union, not previously consulted, may and do temporarily join a movement precipitated by the leaders and thus for a time nominally increase the membership.

If a workman desires to join a labor union he is, of course, at liberty to do so, and in that case he should not be discriminated against by an "open shop" so long as he respects the rights of his employer and his co-employees and in every way conforms to the laws of the land. The "open shop," as heretofore publicly defined is what we believe in and stand for.

But still, our opinion is that the existence and conduct of labor unions, in this country at least, are inimical to the best interests of the employees, the employers and the general public. It has been claimed that a large number of the leaders, including the most influential, are foreign born.

Union leaders perhaps may, for it is common, dispute some of the

claims we make, but if so any one can, for himself or herself, inquire of both employers and employees, and will I believe ascertain that conditions applying to union labor are even much worse than now described.

If a workman desires to engage work and remain in an establishment which is operating under contracts with union labor, that is through the leaders, he must first join the union and pay whatever dues are demanded. Sometimes they are rather high. If he should be employed without being previously questioned he would soon be approached by a "walking delegate" and ordered to join the union or quit work. If he refused and the employer declined to discharge him he would, in usual cases, be assaulted publicly, or more probably under cover of darkness; and perhaps the members of his family would be insulted or threatened, or both. If still the employer refused to interfere, he also would be subject to similar treatment, perhaps including damage to person or property. Finally, a strike would likely be called by the leaders regardless of the demand for the products in question or the necessities for wages on the part of the workmen. Should the employer fill the shops with other men, to the extent the lack of police protection existed, force

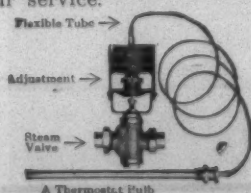
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is only one of the many types of Powers Regulators, some of which will exactly meet your requirements. Allow our more than thirty years of experience to be of service to you in your problem.

These accurate, dependable machines positively and automatically control the heat at the point of use. Their economy is four-fold:

1. They **SAVE LABOR** by releasing men who now attempt to control heat by hand.
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3. They **SAVE FIXTURES** by preventing overheating.
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We have spent more than thirty years in studying temperature control and have gained a vast fund of practical information which is cheerfully at your service.



Our Bulletins contain accurate data on automatic heat control as well as complete information regarding Powers Regulators. We will send them gladly on request.

(1552)

Machines Don't Strike

Responsibility is irksome to some men—routine to others.

Automatic control of temperatures relieves your men of both responsibility and routine—it helps to relieve the "spirit of unrest" which seldom occurs where tasks are not irksome.

Begin now to eliminate some of the causes of discontent by putting Automatic Heat Regulators on your dyeing machines and vats, drying rooms, heating systems, hot water tanks, shower baths—any and every place where heat control is desired.

The Powers Regulators

NEW YORK CHICAGO **The Powers Regulator Co.** BOSTON TORONTO

SPECIALISTS IN AUTOMATIC HEAT CONTROL

Southern Representatives

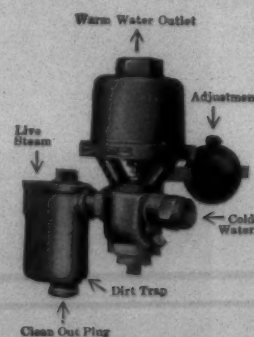
"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C.

Let Your Men Wash in Comfort

Here is a real convenience and comfort for everyone in your plant. You save, and the men benefit when you install a Powers Steam and Water Mixer on the showers and wash sinks of your plant.

This automatic, instantaneous, economical water heater delivers water at just the right temperature—which shortens washup time for everybody.

Try One Thirty Days at Our Risk
The Powers Steam and Water Mixer—an instantaneous water heater, absolutely safe against scalding. Saves 50% in the cost of fixtures because only one faucet is necessary for each man.



We have made a study of automatic heat control for over thirty years. Our experience is at your command, without charge or obligation.

would be resorted to by the unions. These conditions might not apply in all cases, but they are at least common.

The fact is that usually union labor leaders persuade, if possible, but if they fail in this they resort to force. That there are exceptional men of different attitude may be admitted. I do not deal in personalities. It is for you and all others interested to ascertain, if not already advised, what is the rule, and what are the facts in individual cases. Look, listen and read if you are not already informed concerning these matters.

If the workman referred to accedes to the demand to join the union then what happens? He pays the dues required and the assessments made from time to time by the leaders. He works where and when the employer decides, provided only, the union consents. He must live up to the rules, instructions and conditions of the leader. The hours must not exceed the number consented to by the leader and the output of the workman must not exceed the limit fixed by him. In transportation the distance traveled is also limited. However skillful the workman may be or become he cannot be promoted to a better job or position except for seniority in time of employment. That is the general rule. He may labor for months or years in a low wage or salary position, though entitled by skill to earn a much larger amount. He cannot advance on merit. He is an instrument, a tool of, the union. If, for some trivial cause, or even an immoral one, such as the discharge of a law-breaking fellow employe, a strike is called, this particular workman must quit even though his family is in need of the compensation he would receive if working.

The workman if he belongs to a labor union, becomes the industrial slave of the union. He has no power of initiative or opportunity to apply his natural mental and physical capacity. If our own shops should become thoroughly unionized and all others likewise should recognize the unions, and the steel industry should become entirely organized, as the leaders have openly attempted, then the management would be in the hands of the unions. Some of you have, no doubt, personally seen or read of the results of complete organization by the unions in certain lines.

The natural and certain effects of labor unionism are expressed by three words: Inefficiency, high costs. And be it remembered that in the end the general public, which is more interested in the selling prices of all products, must pay for extortionate, unnecessary and unreasonable costs of production. It is primarily, fundamentally and finally interested in the existence and conduct of labor unions.

I am not discussing what is the fair proportion or division of the proceeds of business, between capital, labor and consumer. I am referring to the subject of waste, of unreasonable, unconscionable, unjustified conditions and terms which restrict and hamper natural, orderly, legitimate and sensible management and progress.

The end sought by labor union

leaders that, at least to which their efforts tend, means disaster and destruction.

It is noticeable that oftentimes they seek to control politics, and openly, as a body, advocate the election or defeat of even the President of the United States. They oppose or favor legislation of divers kinds. They would regulate police departments. They would, if possible, fill all official positions and control the existence, repeal or change of laws. Worse than everything else, they would dominate the Supreme Court of the United States, our citadel of defense to person and property—to civilization itself. Many of them criticize and defy the final decisions of the courts. Very little has been written or spoken concerning this attitude, although it strikes at the very foundation of our great Republic.

I would not intentionally do an injustice to any union labor leader, nor to a labor union. But I firmly believe complete unionization of the industry of this country, as attempted, would be the beginning of industrial decay.

I have been informed of many facts concerning the intentions and efforts of union labor leaders in seeking, and, in some cases, securing, control of vital departments of industry, where possession of a small unit would mean obstruction to many other larger ones; of various devices to prevent the usual course of trade movements without apparently trying to interfere with the larger and better known agencies. Some of you know of these things. You have seen them even in small repairs or restorations in your own business places or homes. Many believe the labor union leaders, or some of them, would control even the public press by unionizing the typographical departments and thus bringing about censorship of publications. Such as these would, if possible, control the speech of clergymen or public teachers. They would undoubtedly expend money to employ individuals to obtain and publish misinformation that might improperly influence the public, including teachers of high standing and repute. It has been alleged that just at present there is a secret, persistent movement, more dangerous, possibly more effective, to secure control of various agencies of information in the direction of extending unionism.

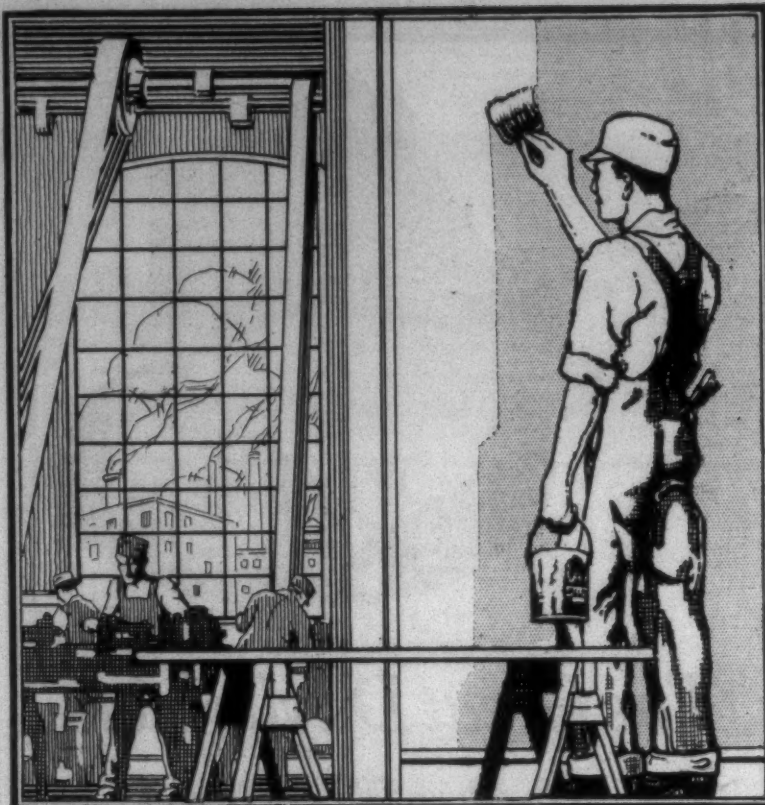
If any individual is without information in regard to any of these matters, he or she should ascertain the facts so that no mistake will be made nor injustice done. Inquire as to the result of labor unions abroad.

It seems to me that the natural, if not the necessary, result of the contemplated progress of labor unions, if successful, would be to secure the control of shops, then of the general management of business, then of capital, and finally of government.

Possibly there is a solution of or antidote to the labor union problem.

I do not believe in socialism; in Governmental management or operation; but I do advocate publicity, regulation and reasonable control through Government agencies. Mem-

(Continued on page 23.)



Daylight is Free

Reduce your lighting bills by using more daylight.

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C-H PERMA-WHITE

A Gloss Mill White That Stays White

The difference in your lighting bills will soon pay for the entire paint job. From then on what you save is velvet.

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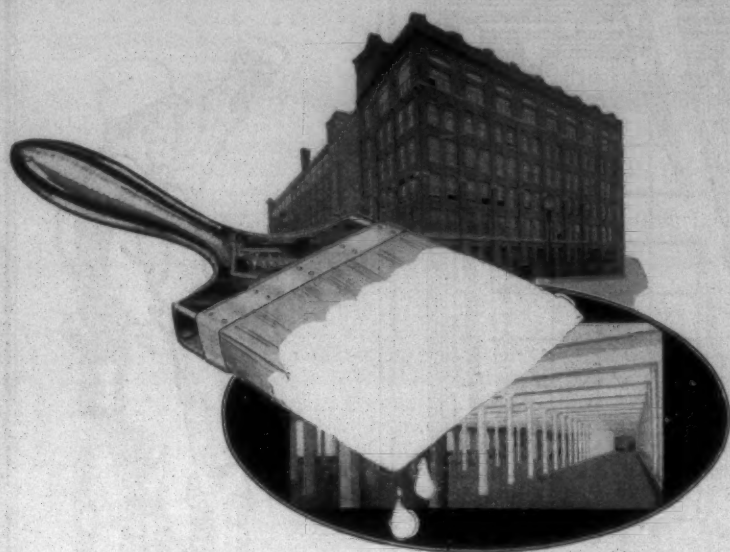
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Of Buildings Old and New

In old buildings, where inadequate window space results in poorly lighted workrooms, *Lucas Mill Whites* will offset this handicap to efficient work, by the brilliant whiteness which they give to walls and ceilings. In new buildings, equipped with every other modern aid to rapid and careful workmanship,

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will assist materially in speeding up production, by the clear, evenly-diffused light reflected from walls and ceilings finished with these "great daylighters."

Lucas Mill Whites are white mill whites, absorbing least light, reflecting most.

Lucas Mill Whites have great covering capacity, costing less for the same area than other mill whites.

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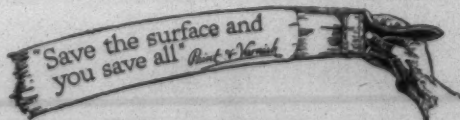
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Lucas

Paints and Varnishes

The Cotton Situation

John S. Lawrence, of Boston, one of the speakers at a banquet of the Alumni Association of the Philadelphia Textile School in Philadelphia, discussed the cotton situation and said in part:

"The demand for cotton must primarily depend upon the demand for cotton goods, and the consumption of such goods depends largely upon their price and the ability of people to pay.

"England produced before the war 64 per cent of the world's exports of cotton goods; last year, although showing an increase in value, her exports of cloth fell 33 per cent by weight as compared with her pre-war weights, which made her exports less than the exports of any one year for the 35 years prior to 1914. Her yarn exports also dropped 31 per cent by weight, the smallest output since 1866.

"A recent analysis of the world's consumption of cotton goods as compared with pre-war consumption indicates no abnormal under-consumption throughout the world except in parts of the United States, India and Europe. To be sure many of the world's markets are today very much depressed, but this has been caused by financial stringency, overbuying and imports in excess of pre-war requirements.

"Do not confuse the consumption in pounds with that of moneyed values. Last year, the moneyed value of textiles consumed indicated enormous prosperity, but the actual goods consumed, owing to the buyers' strike, I am satisfied was subnormal.

"The American people are about 1-16th of the civilized people of the world, yet they consume about 30 per cent of the cotton goods by weight. The American people are not going to reduce their standard of living, their demand for sheets, for pillow cases, underwear, air-brakes, cotton belting, or other now essential textiles, and they will do their full part in raising the standard of living throughout the world. Certainly here is an ample field of opportunity.

"In the United States, the pre-war consumption of cotton goods was about 19 pounds per capita; during the year ending July 1, 1920, the cotton spun in the United States indicates a material increase in consumption, but during that year there was a marked accumulation of goods, due primarily to the buyers' strike against high prices. The comparatively low prices of cotton goods prevailing this spring has tended to increase the real consumption, probably in excess of that of last spring, except in certain mechanical textiles, and in certain agricultural sections, particularly those raising cotton, grain and wool.

"Today's prevailing prices of cotton goods are about one-half those of last spring. The retail trade has been greatly criticised for failure to meet the lower first-hand quotations; undoubtedly, cases of profiteering have been practiced, and had a greater reduction in retail prices been made, more cotton goods would have been consumed, but slow

liquidation was essential to protect the all important credit of distribution.

"The remedy lies in the psychology of the consumer, who no longer fears his inability to procure goods, and is again making comparisons and demanding values. That the demand for certain finished cotton fabrics is likely to exceed the supply is shown by our survey which indicates that the poundage of certain finished cotton fabrics in process of distribution in America in two-thirds of the pre-war cotton normal.

"The British India market before the war imported 490,000,000 pounds of cotton goods, or the product of over 1,000,000 bales of cotton, which was 29 per cent of the total world's cotton goods imports. During the last year, imports by India have dropped one-half, or the equivalent of 500,000 bales of cotton. There is no reason to believe that India will not resume her normal consumption. It may be interesting to note, however, that today's prices of cotton clothes in India are about 75 per cent higher than in the United States.

"Europe, including Russia, before the war consumed about 2,590,000,000 pounds of cotton goods, the product of some 6,000,000 bales of cotton. Her consumption of cotton goods has dropped off fully one-half, or the equivalent of over 3,000,000 bales.

"The under-consumption of cotton goods in Europe is sufficient alone to be responsible for America's loss of cotton exports; the raising of European consumption is essential to our prosperity.

"I doubt very much if Europe will pay for the present for her cotton imports with the export of staple cotton clothes—clothing is too essential abroad, and for the present, clothing materials are likely to be paid for with articles that can be better spared, and made wholly in Europe, such as optical products, fine machinery and fancy wares.

"I was one of a group who last year spent three months in Central Europe—we crossed 24 borders and traveled some 2,000 miles by automobile—investigating what could be done to get idle European mills into operation. We found the Italian, French and Spanish mills operating at full capacity, and at great apparent profits.

"Central European mills were operating at from 20 to 30 per cent capacity, and showing excellent earnings in their currencies. In spite of their paying very low wages, their costs were apparently higher than those in the United States, because of:

"1. Government jealousies, embargoes, controls and rationing.

"2. Curtailed production due primarily to lack of credit and coal.

"3. Carelessness acquired during seven years of war, and neglect in both management and labor.

"4. Absence of modern accounting.

"Today is the United States' opportunity and duty to supply com-

(Continued on page 23.)

Springs Foresees Booming Business.

Col. Leroy Springs of Lancaster, S. C., a manufacturer of cotton goods, while a visitor to Washington last week, predicted an industrial boom in the United States just as soon as international affairs can right themselves.

"Just as soon as Europe is able to buy American goods, this country will witness a great business boom," he said. "Naturally, there is some pessimism among some business men. But the fog will soon lift itself. We can not expect boom time business when spenders are inactive. About 50 per cent of European spenders are holding on to everything they have. Only 8 per cent of American spenders are letting go their money.

"In a way, we are confronted by a buyers' strike. That is due partly to unemployment, and partly because of high prices demanded for certain goods by retail merchants who have not reduced on the same scale that the manufacturers and jobbers reduced when it was observed that profits had to be sacrificed. The wholesalers and jobbers have taken their losses gracefully, but some retailers still hold out. Consequently, there is a cylinder missing in that part of the engine. The retailer must suffer loss along with the wholesaler and the jobber.

"All these things, however, will right themselves. The South American markets have been redeeming features in a bad period. When Europe starts buying, things will get back where they belong. No one knows just when that will happen. But the day when business will blossom under brighter skies is not far off."

Mill President Buys Famous Cow for \$7,000.

Spartanburg, S. C.—V. M. Montgomery, president of the Pacolet Mills, has purchased Katie Paul Burke, the world's record butter cow, with a record of 44.62 pounds of butter in seven days' test, and 2,834.60 pounds of milk in that same time. Katie Paul Burke stands at the head of the Holstein-Friesian family. The consideration for the cow was \$7,000. Mr. Montgomery had previously bought Katie Pieterja Paul 5th, the mother of Katie Paul Burke, and Katie Paul Vale, daughter of Katie Paul Burke, which has since given birth to a daughter of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, the greatest bull in the world, a bull that sold for \$90,000. The bull at the head of Mr. Montgomery's here is Polly Posch's son, a half brother of Ormsby Korndyke Lad, which makes it possible for him to breed three-fourths of the Ormsby Korndyke line, the best line in America.

Less Waste and More Efficiency.

Columbus, Ga.—Less waste and more efficiency was the theme of Capt. Woodruff's talk at the last meeting of the Potterdale Overseers' Organization. Mr. Woodruff said the best way to keep mills running was to produce goods of the best quality at the lowest cost possible and

duce production cost was by eff- pointed out that a good way to re- ciency.

Superintendent Woodruff has been waging an active and steady fight against waste and in this has the co-operation of all the employees at Potterdale. He never loses an opportunity to show how waste in a certain department can be lowered and at the monthly meetings of the organization gives the waste question the attention its importance deserves.

When he said that "less waste and more efficiency" was needed, he told in a few words what has been universally recognized as the need of today in America, not only in on line of business but in every walk of life. Carelessness has been looked upon as the principal cause for excessive waste in many instances and it is to get rid of carelessness that a constant fight is being maintained, not only in Bibb Mills, but in all industrial plants.

Waste reports are being studied just as carefully now as production reports and when what seems to be an excessive amount is made there is always going to be some questioning. Getting at the cause of waste and stopping it where it is made, rather than keeping waste clean, is looked upon as the most important matter. "Less waste and more efficiency"—Supt. Woodruff's motto, is one worth adopting.

Clemson Has Nine Textile Graduates.

The commencement exercises at Clemson College will begin June 5. The nine textile graduates are as follows:

Alga DeWitt, Darlington; Marion Thomas Dunlap, Hartsville; William James Erwin, Fort Mill; Gaston Gage, Chester; George Heath Melton, Chester; Malcolm Prothro McNair, Aiken; Grayson Fletcher Randall Sumter; Lawrence Frederick Watson, Anderson; Brockington Graham Woodham, Hartsville; William Franklin Wyatt, Easley.

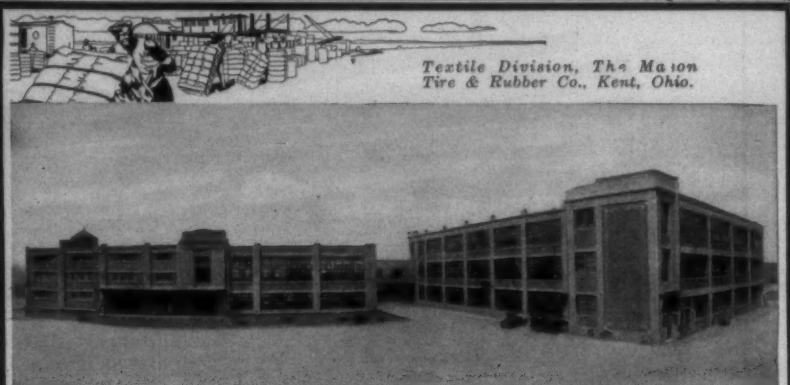
Observe Better Babies Week.

Greenville, S. C.—The Better Baby Conference at Dunean Mills, which continued for three days last week, was considered a success in every particular.

The conference opened on Tuesday with talks by Miss Rooper, county food demonstrator, and Miss Alverson, State Sunday school worker. Mills Mill mothers with their babies came in trucks, as the first day was for Dunean and Mills babies.

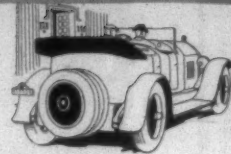
In Times of Depression.

"Figures submitted by both mail order houses and chain store concerns point toward a resumption of general trade activity, though the two kinds of sales respond to general trade conditions in exactly opposite ways. The continued prosperity of chain stores last winter is attributed in part to the extensive unemployment in the large cities. Men out of work buy their necessities in the 5 and 10 cent stores, but in prosperous times they turn to the more expensive retailers."—Cousins Business Review.



Textile Division, The Mason Tire & Rubber Co., Kent, Ohio.

BUILDING Automobile Tires WITH FORESIGHT



*Mason Tire and Rubber Company
operate their own fabric mill*

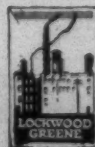
THIS is one of the few instances where automobile tire fabric and automobile tires are made in adjoining plants on the same property and under the same ownership.

With a rapidly growing production, the Mason Tire and Rubber Company had the foresight to perceive the future as well as the present advantages of operating their own fabric mill and of having it situated close to the tire plant. There were advantages of *economy, of quality, of convenience and certainty of supply.*

Having had no experience themselves with the making of cotton fabric, the Mason Tire and Rubber Company were doubly convinced of the value of having their mill planned and supervised by the most competent authorities obtainable on cotton mill construction.

The planning of this mill was a pointed case of "Building with Foresight". It was planned and built so that its present capacity can be increased five times over with a minimum of additional construction and without disturbance to the efficiency of the plant arrangement.

It is this kind of foresighted service that Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engineers, hold out to all manufacturers with building problems.

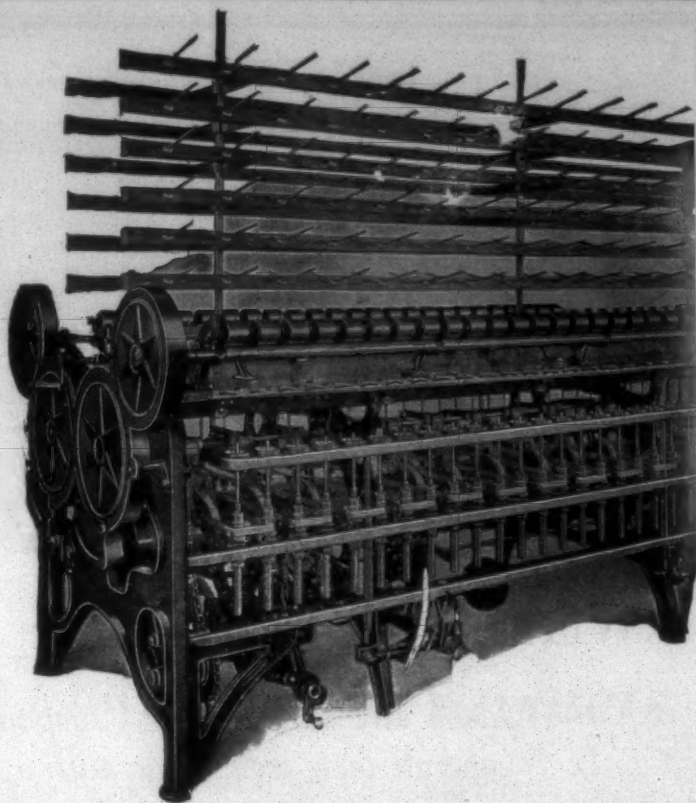


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COLLINS BROTHERS MACHINE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I.

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DRAW-IN only one
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Couch Mills Receiver Changed, Following Petition by Bank.

Atlanta, Ga.—A charge of collusion between the petitioning creditors and the Couch Cotton Mills, Inc., of Eastpoint, Ga., in the bankruptcy and receivership proceedings of May 14, is made in a petition for the appointment of a new receiver, filed in United States District Court here by the Norwood National Bank of Greenville, S. C. A. G. Candler is chairman of the mill's directorate.

The petition was presented to Judge Samuel Sibley, at Rome, Ga., recently, and he appointed John K. Ottley, president of the Fourth National Bank, of Atlanta, to succeed W. D. Couch, president of the mills, as receiver. Mr. Couch's appointment had been asked in the original petition.

It is alleged by the Greenville bank that it is an unsecured creditor to the extent of \$62,244, of which \$12,000 is past due. The remainder will mature before the middle of July.

The petition points out that the Southern Textile Machinery Co., of Greenville, S. C., one of the three creditors who placed the mills in receivership, is owned largely by Claude Ramsaur and B. M. Graves, the other two petitioning creditors; Ramsaur and Graves also are stockholders and directors in the Couch Mills, the petition cites. The proceedings assert that A. S. Grove, attorney for the three creditors of the receivership action, occupies offices in the Citizens' and Southern Bank Building jointly with H. H. Turner, the lawyer for the mills. They declare that as the mills became insolvent under the administration of W. D. Couch, as president, he is not a proper person for receiver. Speaking of the receivership proceedings, the petition declares:

"Petitioner shows that this action upon the part of the petitioning creditors and the bankrupt corporation was collusive and intended for the purpose of keeping the administration of the affairs of the corporation in bankruptcy, out of the hands of the creditors and that the said proceedings is not in the interest of the creditors of said corporation, but in the interest of the corporation itself."

It then specifically asserts that Ramsaur and Graves are "part and parcel of the defendant corporation."

Mentioning the transfer of a note for \$130,000 to the Manufacturers' Finance Co., of Baltimore, on May 10, which was cited in the original receivership proceedings, the petition declares:

"These and other transactions of the debtor should be inquired into by a disinterested party and immediate steps taken for the recovery of any property that has been illegally transferred."

"Petitioner shows," it adds, "that no action of this sort could be expected from one who has been in active charge of the business of the corporation and who has been a party to all its deeds and transactions."

Mr. Couch's resignation was declared by Attorney Grove to have

been in the hands of Judge Sibley before the petition was presented. He declared that the appointment of Mr. Ottley was by consent and that no hearing was held on the proceedings of the Greenville bank, a consent order for the appointment of Mr. Ottley being the whole action taken.

"The allegations are not true and are not insisted by Messrs. Brandon and Hynds, the attorneys for the Norwood National Bank," he said. "The proceedings merely had been prepared before Mr. Couch's resignation was given Judge Sibley and they were used only because it would have been impracticable to get others signed up at once."

The attorney said the sole reason for the request for Mr. Couch's appointment in the original proceedings was to insure completion of the product in the mills to prevent loss. He resigned immediately it was learned that the bank objected to his service as receiver, it was declared.

It is steadfastly asserted by the mills' management that the concern is entirely solvent and that the receivership action will be resisted to the limit. Under the receivership order of Judge Sibley, granted on May 14, the mills are required to file an answer by May 24.

Steam Consumption Tests.

Summary of report covering series of steam consumption tests on Rodney Hunt Piece Dye Kettles at one of the largest dye houses in the United States, has just been submitted by the C. J. Tagliabue Manufacturing Company of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The high price of fuel has made the question of steam conservation one of the most important considerations in the reduction of operating costs.

In co-operation with one of the largest textile manufacturers in this country, it has been our privilege to scientifically analyze this problem in connection with the dyeing operation as typical of the finishing processes. The result of this investigation is herewith submitted to the textile industry.

The tests were performed to determine the steam saving effected by automatically controlling the time and temperature in the dyeing operations instead of by depending upon the attendant's memory and judgment; and to show further that more uniform dyeing would result by these exact automatic methods.

The conclusions of the tests were as follows:

Of the 27 tests that were run, each covering a complete dyeing operation, 14 were under the complete control and supervision of the dye-kettle attendant, while 13 depended upon the functioning of the Tag Roesch Time-Temperature Controller.

Average steam consumption per hour, operating hand valve, 1802 pounds.

Average steam consumption per hour, with automatic control, 1286 pounds.

Burning 1 pound of coal generates 9 pounds steam.

With coal costing \$10 per ton, it would seem as though the cost of

steam for each kettle per hour would be over \$1. The automatic controller will effect a saving of 28½ cents per kettle per hour.

As most of the 66 kettles are twice the size of the No. 7, kettle under consideration, we are safe in assuming that the saving is effected on the equivalent of 100 kettles, the size of No. 7.

Therefore, multiplying 28½ cents by 6, the number of hours each kettle is using steam each day, by 100, the number of kettles, equals \$171 saving in steam per day in the dye-house.

The saving in a year based on a 273-day year would be \$47,538.

Copies of the report of these tests will be sent upon request to G. J. Tagliabue Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Extensive Improvements Are Completed.

E. S. Draper, landscape architect and city planner, announces the completion of several extensive mill village improvement jobs which have been under way for a period of several months to two years, on which the plans were prepared and the work supervised by Mr. Draper.

The American Textile Company, Atco, Ga., have completed a very extensive program of mill village improvement which probably brings it to the point of being the most completely developed mill village in the South. The old macadam streets have been completely resurfaced with Finley method asphalt and new streets of the same type pavement constructed. Concrete sidewalks and concrete walks to each house have been constructed throughout the village and mill grounds. A complete storm drainage system is completed. The approach to the village is marked by an attractive park way with a central parking strip and roads on each side. Terminating this main streets is the new church, designed by Robert & Company of Atlanta. The village has been completely planted with street trees, shrubs and evergreens around each house, park planting and an athletic playground including baseball field, tennis courts, basketball and volley ball courts and children's play apparatus is in operation. The contractors on the work are Case & Cochrane, Atlanta, Ga., Walker Electric & Plumbing Company, Atlanta, Ga., and Barge-Thompson Company, also Atlanta. Other improvements in the village recently completed include complete sanitary sewerage system, village laundry, ice plant and a white way system with all wires underground. This village is worth a special trip to note the features and is considered one of the best complete industrial village developments in the country.

The Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company at Whitmire, S. C., have recently completed extensive improvements in their village, including a complete storm drainage system, concrete sidewalks, curb and gutter, concrete walls and steps and road grading and surface of the best type of top soil road. The job is handled by the Henry Construction Company of Greenville, S. C., and is considered one of the best concrete

and road jobs which have been carried out in the South. The village at Whitmire represents an entirely changed appearance. Certain portions of the village include features such as parkways and provision for traffic requirements and parking facilities have been made in the Central square. Other work also completed in the village include sanitary sewer and water systems for which plans were made by J. E. Sir-

rine, Greenville, S. C.

The Consolidated Textile Corporation has completed the improvements to a portion of the village of their Ossipee Division at Burlington, N. C. The program for improvement, includes the movement of 25 houses, construction of a new street, concrete sidewalks and concrete walks to each house, storm drainage, street trees and yard

planting and other features of improvement. This is considered one of the best examples of renovating of an old mill village which has been completely carried out in the South. This work was done by force account under the direction of the landscape architect and is the forerunner of a number of improvements which the Consolidated Textile Corporation expect to make in all their Southern villages when conditions improve.

SOME HIGH POINTS

OF THE

American Mutual

More than \$200,000,000 of textile payroll is insured by the American Mutual.

Of the 741 textile manufacturers who are among our policyholders, 147 have been with us for more than 10 years.

On our Board of Directors of 35 men, 19 are textile manufacturers.

For the past five years 94% of our policyholders have renewed their policies with us and our business has increased 530% in that period.

A saving of \$300 has been effected by every policyholder on each \$1,000 of premium which he has paid for protection.

American Mutual is the *oldest, largest and strongest* mutual casualty company in America.

Workmen's Compensation and Complete Automobile Insurance is now to be had from the American Mutual and Allied American Mutual.

Your copy of the booklet titled "30-30" which amplifies these high points will be mailed upon request

Protection for Employer and Employee

AMERICAN MUTUAL

LIABILITY INSURANCE Co.

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Frost Proof Closets

Over 300,000 giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.
Strong hard wood seat.
Heavy riveted tank.
Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

Joseph A. Vogel Co.

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE

British "Boycott" American Cotton Ships.

That "spinners and cotton manufacturers of Lancashire have declined to accept cotton from Galveston, unless it was carried in British ships and under British insurance," is a statement attributed to Winthrop L. Marvin, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, by the Republican Publicity Association, through its president, Jonathan Dourne, Jr. This "attempt to boycott American shipping," says the association, "is one of the reasons cited by Mr. Marvin for the necessity of reducing wages in the shipping business."

Following are several excerpts from the statement of the Republican Publicity Association:

"The United States of America has a long score to settle with British cotton manufacturers. For nearly a century they have conspired in one way or another to injure American industry, particularly the cotton textile industry. The Manchester manufacturers spent hundreds of thousands of dollars backing the Cobden propaganda for free trade, with view to combatting attempts on our part to protect our cotton mills from their competition. Failing in that, they tried the dumping game, and that was stalled off by protection. This was a warfare of the British mill against the American mill."

"Now it appears that the British cotton manufacturers, and perhaps other industries, are going out of their way to cripple an American industry which does not compete with them, but which does compete with British shipping. This is a matter which Congress should take under advisement."

"If the United States should cut off Britain's cotton supply as a retaliatory measure for this boycott of American shipping, there would be such a paralysis in the British cotton industry as they have not known since the Civil War. And if this latest game of British business is persisted in, retaliation in some form is quite within the range of possibilities."—Daily News Record.

Consolidated Textile.

Regarding Consolidated Textile convertible notes, the Boston News Bureau comments:

"Consolidated Textile three-year 7 per cent debenture notes, due April 1, 1923, are now selling around 98. They are convertible into stock at \$21 per share. The 802,911 shares are now selling between \$20 and \$21, and the conversion privilege may soon become valuable."

"The only debt ahead of the notes is \$7,500,000 10-year bonds, issued against the Knight properties. The 533,457 spindles which these properties comprise represent \$15,903,712, or \$30 per spindle. This compares with pre-war figure, generally regarded as conservative, of \$20 per spindle for such properties. Replacement values might run as high as \$60 per spindle. This valuation does not take into account the Windsor Print Works, now running day and night."

"At the \$30 valuation, the company's remaining 196,543 spindles

represent \$5,896,290, or close to twice the face value of the \$3,000,000 note issue."

"At \$20 per share, the equity in the company is selling for \$16,058,220. Earnings in the first half of last year were very nearly \$3,000,000. Conditions, of course, have altered, but the company should this year bill to customers four times the quantity of 'Fruit of the Loom' billed out in 1920. It has seven times as many customers for 'Fruits' as that brand has ever had. It has already this year, billed to customers nearly as large a quantity as was billed in all of 1920."

"The new Royal Mill has 400 looms running, and about 15 a day coming in. September should see a full month's production. Half of the total spindleage is running on 'Fruits.' Company has not a case of the goods on hand, and its capacity on that line is sold to July 1."

"Company will close two small yarn mills, totalling less than 16,000 spindles, in order to transfer the help to the new Royal Mill. Bank loans are being reduced somewhat, and inventories are being worked down."

Meserve Elected Secretary National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Boston, Mass.—The National Association of Cotton Manufacturers has announced the election of Harry Chamberlain Meserve as secretary of the organization to succeed Rufus R. Wilson when the latter retires from office early in July. The new secretary of the National Association has a broad acquaintance among business men of the Eastern and Middle Western States through having been associated with the National Industrial Conference Board in executive research and lecture work.

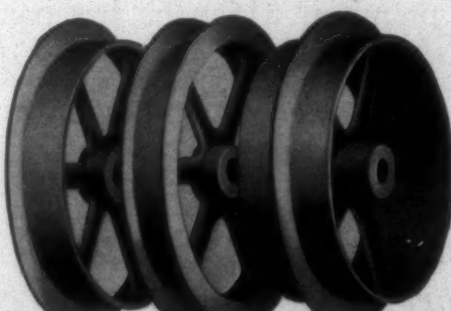
Mr. Meserve was born in Quincy, Ill., on January 12, 1868, being the son of Harry and Nancy Chamberlain Meserve. His ancestors on both sides were of old colonial stock, the founders of the family in this country having come to New England within the first half century after the landing of the Pilgrims. Accompanying his parents to Lowell, Mass., in his early childhood, he was educated in the public schools of that city and later went to Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of B. D.

English Spinners Hold Conference on Large Wage Cut.

Manchester, England—A joint conference of spinners and operatives to discuss the question of a 30 per cent wage reduction will be held here.

The opposition of the workers is evidently stiffening. One leader says there will be trouble before the operatives accept such a big reduction, because, despite the depression, some concerns are paying a 30 per cent dividend. An instance is cited of a new concern, which after paying a dividend of seven and one-half per cent, placed 149,000 pounds to depreciation, and carried 138,000 pounds forward.

Platt Bros. & Co., Ltd., the largest textile machinery makers in the



FLANGE PULLEYS

Every Cotton Mill has use for some type of Flanged Pulley and we are prepared to furnish promptly, any type that you may need.

The WOOD Line

SONS CO.

of POWER TRANSMISSION MACHINERY, is the result of 63 years of studied experience upon this one line only. We offer you the benefit of that experience in the service of our Engineering Department which is yours for the asking.

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.

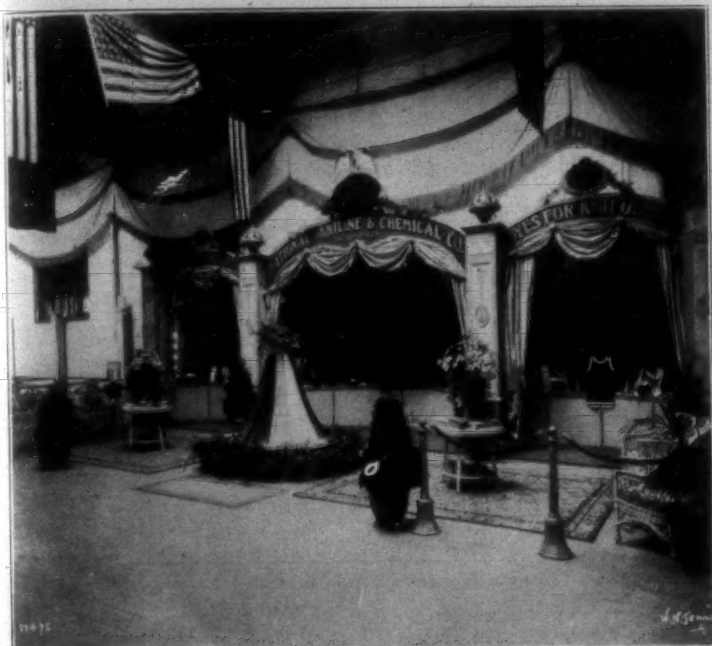
CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

world, posted notices announcing that their works will close for an indefinite period. Several thousand workers are affected by this order. The works of the Asa Lees & Co., Ltd., will close three days a week.

A City Built on Lace.

"Twenty years ago John Alexander Dowie, in planning Zion City, realized that he could not build up a community on love and religion alone. Therefore, he brought from England what has now proved itself to be one of the great lace cen-

ters of the world. This industry was transported bodily from Nottingham, England. The original workers, whose ancestors had been engaged in lace-making for generations, came to the new center. A notable thing in the Zion lace mills is the inclusiveness of its activities. Abroad it is the custom for factories to specialize in some particular phase of the industry—winding reels, making the lace, bleaching the product, or finishing it. But here every one of these distinct processes is carried on in collaboration with all the rest."—Illustrated World.



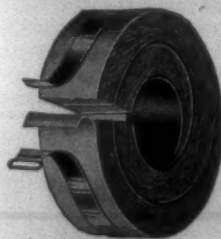
The "National" at the Knitting Arts Exposition, Philadelphia, May 2-6.

The exhibit of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., at the Knitting Arts Exposition attracted universal attention from all visitors. It consisted of three bays, brilliantly illuminated, the central bay surmounted by a representation of the well-known trade-mark of the company in red electric lights and topped by a gold eagle. The "fountain" in the front was decorated with artificial silk knitted fabrics, dyed a variety of hues and made brilliant by a group of hidden electric lights, the whole being visible from every part of the large exposition hall.

There was on display a wide range

of knitted fabrics showing every phase of dyeing as applied to cotton, wool and unions. A variety of sweaters, bathing suits, shirts, stockings, socks and other items of apparel displayed every color of the rainbow.

Among the products of the company exhibited were two of the most important dyes employed for stockings, namely, "National" Sulphur Black B G Extra Conc. and the new "National" Diazine Black V. This latter product is the most advanced type of diazotized and developed black and is destined to occupy a prominent position in the dyeing of hosiery.



Water Piping Will Not Freeze if Insulated With Right Kind of Insulation.

National "NEVER FREEZE" is an insulation consisting of TWO layers

of three quarter inch thick best quality of Hair Felt with a tarred Felt lining and a tarred Felt outside backing and canvas jacketed. Neater appearing and more easily and quickly applied than sheet hair felt, it will EFFECTUALLY PREVENT water freezing in any piping, providing every inch of pipe is insulated with it. Elbows, Tees and Stop Cocks are to be insulated with two layers of three quarter inch thick hair felt wrapped on with stout twine, making tight joints with the sectional "NEVER FREEZE."

GENERAL EQUIPMENT CO.

Realty Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

New Fast Cotton Dyes

The latest improvement in Fast Red, Pink and Orange dyes for cotton:

Naphtol A. S.

Naphtol B. S.

Naphtol Fast Red GL

(For Printing)

together with the necessary bases for developing on the fibre.

These dyes are fast to light, chlorine and alkalis and replace Vat Dyeing Reds, Scarlets and Pinks, also Alizarine and Paranitriline, Primuline, and Rosanthrenes.

Owing to their extreme fastness, these products are admirably adapted for shirtings.

Samples and full particulars will be gladly furnished to interested parties

A. Klipstein & Company

644-652 Greenwich St. NEW YORK CITY

NON-FLUID OIL

*You Don't Need All
Those Different Oils!*

Use A00000



The "ALL PURPOSE" Grade

So named by mill men because it can be used almost anywhere in the mill—replacing different kinds of oil such as machine oil, loom oil, motor oil, shafting oil, etc. It lasts longer—three to five times as long as liquid oil—and stops oil stains on goods.

Let us send you a sample.
Just send your name.

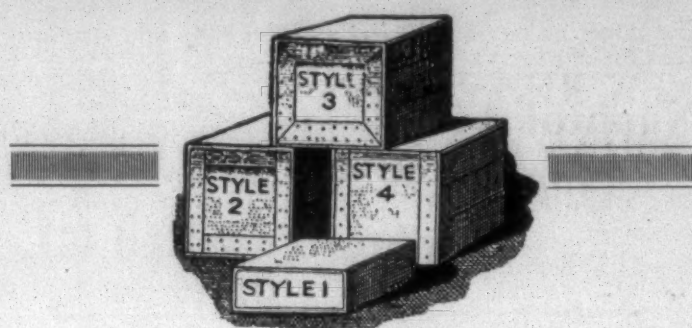
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These boxes are built of timber taken from our own lands, in four styles as shown; present a neat appearance, and are made to carry heavy loads.

We Solicit a Trial Order

White Pine, N. C. Pine, Poplar, Oak and Chestnut

We also manufacture Kiln-Dried and Dressed Lumber. Mill Work—Ceiling, Flooring & Mouldings

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Drawer 330

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Miners, Manufacturers and Shippers of

COAL AND COKE

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Steam and Domestic Coal



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Gas, Steam and Domestic Coal
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Steam and Gas Coal
Foundry and Furnace Coke

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Address: J. F. HUNTER, General Sales Agent

Personal News

C. E. Davis is now superintendent of the Quitman (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

B. S. Johnson has become superintendent of the Read Hosiery Mills, McMinnville, Tenn.

I. S. Moore has accepted the position of superintendent of the South Texas Cotton Mills, Brenham, Texas.

A. P. Covington has moved from Spartanburg, S. C., to Hendersonville, N. C.

Geo. C. May has resigned as superintendent of Bonham Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Bon-

Geo. H. Gerche has succeeded A. S. Morris as secretary and treasurer of the Augusta Factory, Augusta, Ga.

J. R. Davis has succeeded alter H. Lynch as superintendent of the Globe Cotton Mills, Augusta, Ga.

W. M. Martin has succeeded J. C. Platt as superintendent of the Calhoun Yarn Mills, Calhoun, Ga.

F. B. Watson has accepted position as superintendent of the Cochran Cotton Mill, Cochran, Ga.

F. B. Williams has accepted position as superintendent of the Crawford Cotton Mills, Crawford, Ga.

B. L. Babb is now superintendent of the Dallas Hosiery Mill, Dallas, Ga.

W. R. Neighbors has accepted position as superintendent of the Strickland Cotton Mills, Remerton, Ga.

C. H. White has accepted position with the Cumberland Tire & Rubber Co., Louisville, Ky.

S. L. Adler of Meridian, Miss., has accepted position as superintendent of the Stonewall Cotton Mills, Stonewall, Miss.

Fred Geissler has accepted position as superintendent of the Yadkin Bleaching Co., Yadkin, N. C.

George Dean is now superintendent of the Riverdale Mills, Greenville, S. C.

J. C. Waters has accepted position as superintendent of the Jonesboro (Tenn.) Cotton Yarn Mills.

W. H. Farmer has accepted position as superintendent of the Pinewood Cotton Mills, Pinewood, Tenn.

D. R. Webb has been elected superintendent of the Waco Twine Mills, Waco, Texas.

H. E. Beattie, from Gastonia, N. C., is now overseer of weaving at Victory Manufacturing Company, Fayetteville, N. C.

C. C. Kiser is overseer of spinning in No. 1 Mill, Cabarrus Cotton Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

U. G. Creel has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Opp Cotton Mills, Opp, Ala.

J. C. Gault, from Johnston Mfg. Co., North Charlotte, returns to Chadwick-Hoskins Mill, No. 3, as overseer of spinning.

J. P. Henderson has succeeded W. D. Ingle as superintendent and manager of the Miller Cotton Mills, Waco, Texas.

George Otis Draper, of Hopedale Manufacturing Company, Milford, Mass., was in Charlotte this week on business.

George F. Brietz is overseer of spooling, warping, slashing and drawing-in at Selma Cotton Mills, Selma, N. C.

J. E. Harden of Greensboro, N. C., has succeeded F. W. Cone as president of the Asheville (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

W. C. Gurley has accepted the position of superintendent of the May Hosiery Mills at Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

Jack Dover, son of J. R. Dover, has been appointed superintendent of Ella Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Shelby, N. C.

D. N. Crenshaw from Globe Yarn Mill, Mount Holly, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of spinning at No. 5 Mill, Efland Manufacturing Company, Albemarle, N. C.

G. C. Welch has become superintendent of the Bemis (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, succeeding F. J. Young, who has been promoted to assistant manager.

Arthur J. Draper, of Charlotte, N. C., will attend the World Cotton Conference at Liverpool, England, sailing from New York June 1, on the S. S. Adriatic.

A. S. Starr from Adrian Mill, American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., has accepted position as night superintendent at Globe Yarn Mills, Mount Holly, N. C.

C. S. Tatum has resigned as superintendent of the South Texas Cotton Mill, Brenham, Tex., to accept a similar position with the Bonham Mill, Bonham, Tex.

John R. Dover has severed his connection with the Ella Division, Consolidated Textile Corporation, Shelby, N. C., and is now active manager of the Eastside Manufacturing Company, Shelby, N. C.

Rogers W. Davis, Charleston, N. C., Southern agent for Saco-Lowell Shops, will sail from New York June 1, to attend the World Cotton Conference at Liverpool and the International Rotary Convention at Edinburgh and a tour through Europe.

Mrs. T. A. Hightower, wife of Superintendent of Addison Mills, Edgefield, S. C., who underwent operation at a Spartanburg hospital several weeks ago, is greatly improved and expected to be at home again soon.

W. H. Holby, Atlanta, Ga., district manager for S K F Industries, will attend the exhibition at Cottonseed Oil Convention to be held in New Orleans June 14-17.

J. M. Mooty, formerly manager of the Greenville plant of the Couch Cotton Mills Company, has accepted position with the Wilson Company of Greenville as traveling representative for North and South Carolina.

A. L. Cranford, who was overseer of weaving at the Pickett Cotton Mill, Lexington, N. C., until the recent closing of the mill, is now second hand in weaving at the Dacotah Mill, Lexington, N. C.

Henry F. Jordan, 51, Dies Suddenly.

Greenville, S. C.—Henry F. Jordan, well known textile man and for a number of years foreman of the card room at the American Spin-

ning Company, and at Judson Mills, died Friday night at his home on the Furman road following a year's illness, at the age of 51 years.

Mr. Jordan was a member of the Masonic Lodge, and of the Woodmen, his membership being at the camp of the American Spinning Company.

Besides his wife he is survived by three sons and one daughter, as follows: Messrs. Carnegie, Thomas and Ferd Jordan and Miss Vera Jordan, all of Greenville.

New President American Aniline Products.

At the last meeting of the Board of directors of the American Aniline Products, Inc., E. E. Fischer, formerly president and treasurer of the Kalle Color & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, was elected a vice-president and director of the American

Ten Years Ago

Once again we find items of interest in the Southern Textile Bulletin published ten years ago. Just notice the changes. Several of the men mentioned in the personals have been promoted and made great advances. The following items were taken from the issue published May 25, 1911.

Personals Ten Years Ago.

T. Holt Haywood of New York was in Haw River last week.

— Ten Years Ago —

Fred Taylor of Cowpens, S. C., has accepted a position at Clifton, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. A. Pascal has resigned as loom fixer at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. J. Queen has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. B. Bowen of Lumberton, N. C., has accepted position of bookkeeper of the St. Paul (N. C.) Cotton Mill.

— Ten Years Ago —

C. S. Smart and J. D. Goins, superintendent and overseer of weaving at Cooleemee, N. C., were in Charlotte last week.

— Ten Years Ago —

T. L. Ellis has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spooling and winding at the McIntosh Mills, Newnan, Ga.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. L. Pitkin, formerly Southern representative of Klipstein & Co., is again located at Charlotte, N. C., and is with the Texas Oil Co.

— Ten Years Ago —

Yancey L. Yon of Newberry, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Jennings Mills, Lumberton, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

W. P. Owens of Greenville, S. C., is now grinding cards at the Calvine Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

— Ten Years Ago —

J. H. Keller has resigned as second hand in carding at Piedmont, S. C., to become second hand in carding at Iva, S. C.

Editorials Ten Years Ago.

Once again in the Southern Textile Bulletin was in the lead and was the first journal to reach the mills with both a full account of the proceeding of the Richmond meeting and a complete list of those present.

New Manager for Mill News.

Albert E. Escott has resigned as secretary of the Raleigh (N. C.) Cotton Mills to become associated with his father in the management and publication of the Mill News. He is a graduate of the A. & M. College of North Carolina and is rated as a young man of considerable ability.

Mill News Ten Years Ago.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Lowe Mfg. Co. are installing a Vacuum Dyeing Machine. Ben Dabbs of Charlotte, N. C., is looking after the installation.

— Ten Years Ago —

Greenville, S. C. — Greenville's newest enterprise is to be a big cotton compress and storage warehouse to be located on the Marshall lands in the suburbs. This property has been bought by Cooper and Griffin and C. S. Webb & Co., local cotton concerns, who will build a cotton compress plant at an approximate cost of \$100,000 and a warehouse with a capacity of 25,000 bales.

— Ten Years Ago —

Charlotte, N. C.—The Inverness Mills Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., has tested its mill with cotton and is ready to begin production as soon as its managers consider the market conditions suitable.

Logan-Pocahontas Fuel Co.

General Offices: CHARLESTON, W. Va.

SHIPPERS OF

NEW RIVER and POCAHONTAS
MINE RUN and PREPARED SIZES

ALSO HIGH VOLATILE COALS
FROM

Kanawha and Guyan Districts

Black Star, Comet, Molus and Bear
Branch mines in Harlan county, Ky.

L. E. SOMERVILLE, Vice Pres.
American Nat'l Bank Bldg. RICHMOND, VA.

Carolina Sizing & Chemical Company

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers of O. K. PRODUCTS

O. K. TALLOW
SOLUBLE OILS

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TALC

Labor Lessened is Money Saved

Quick, easy transportation in and about your plant is a vital item. Excess time or labor means expense. Save it.

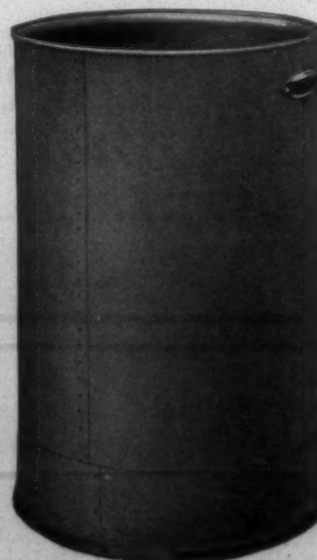
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
B. ARP LOWRANCE.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance.....\$2.00
Other countries in Postal Union.....4.00
Single Copies......10

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THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1921

Death of Chief Justice Weakens Child Labor Case.

The death of the venerable Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court was a blow to those who are interested in the Federal Child Labor Law.

While, of course, no one knew positively how Justice White would vote on this particular matter, he was one of the five judges who held the former law unconstitutional and his long line of decisions has stamped him as being against the Federal usurpation of State rights.

As the court now stands there are four judges who held the former law unconstitutional and four that upheld it.

It is assumed that a new judge, when appointed, will not take part in this decision as he did not hear the argument.

In case there should be several retirements as is predicted and new judges take their place, it is possible that the case may be set for re-argument.

The Federal Child Labor Law was heard December 10, 1919, and is now one of the oldest cases on the docket.

I—McMahon.

There will be no strike until I give the order, said one Thos. F. McMahon in a recent interview in a Charlotte paper.

"I—McMahon" is not president of the United States. "I—McMahon" is not governor of North Carolina or mayor of Charlotte. "I—McMahon" came from somewhere to Charlotte, not for the purpose of making an

honest living but for the purpose of living in idleness off the earnings of the textile operatives of this section.

Among those mill operatives are the descendants of those who told King George where to go when he tried to dictate to them and who made it so hot for Cornwallis that he called Charlotte the "hornets' nest."

Among those in the mills are the children and grandchildren of those who fought with Lee and Jackson and the very blood in their veins would indicate that they have the stamina to do their own thinking.

And yet "I—McMahon" and inter-
loper and a foreigner throws out his chest, says unto the mill operatives of the South, "There will be no strike until I say the word and when I do say the word you will leave your jobs, even though it means hunger and want for your wives and children." Of course, "I—McMahon" will draw my full salary while you are idle on the strike, but what I dictate that shall you do obediently and without question."

The Kaiser of Germany a few years ago spoke to his German subjects in that manner and people of Germany paid an awful price for their humility.

Does it set well with the Anglo-Saxon blood of our cotton mill operatives to have "I—McMahon" a foreigner, to tell them what they shall and what they shall not do.

When the cotton mill operatives of this section have cause to feel that they are oppressed or underpaid, they have the ability and the stam-

ina to go to their employers and demand those things to which they are entitled and to fight if they do not get them. That is what men of their blood have always done but they chose leaders from their own people.

"They will strike when I give the order," says McMahon, a man whose antecedents are unknown but whose means of making his living are an open book.

E. S. Draper Described Mill Villages.

An interesting feature of the recent National Conference on City Planning, held at Pittsburg, Pa., was a talk by E. S. Draper, landscape architect of Charlotte, N. C., in which he explained the present condition of the cotton mill villages of the South.

Mr. Draper told them of the wonderful advances that had been made in the standards of the textile village development, and the fact that the mill villages in the South were in general in splendid shape and equal if not better to the housing of any of the industries in the United States. The conference was very much interested in this report and had not before realized the improvements which our textile mills had made in the last few years in their mill villages.

It was an unusual opportunity of placing the real situation before men who were vitally interested in such matters and Mr. Draper performed a service in doing so.

Union Organizers Got Away With Funds.

Charges that William D. ("Big Bill") Haywood, one of the most prominent union organizers in America, fled to Russia to escape punishment for a shortage of approximately \$35,000 in the funds of the "defense committee" of the Industrial Workers of the World stirred a convention of the I. W. W., which met recently at Chicago. The charges were made by Roy Martin, who succeeded Haywood as chairman of the committee.

Martin said Haywood failed to keep any systematic account of the committee's funds. Books were found in a "terrible state of confusion," Martin said, and auditors were called in. "We don't think Haywood ever will return," Martin said. "The organization is busy now trying to raise enough money to make good on the bonds which he jumped. That will cost us another \$15,000."

It is the same old story that has been repeated hundreds of times and would have been heard even of-

ten if auditing of accounts was called for oftener.

It is estimated that the cotton mill operatives in the Charlotte-Concord section paid in more than \$20,000 in dues last year. The local union treasury in both cities is reported to be empty now.

They had confidence in "Big Bill" Haywood but a few union men decided that it was good business to call for an audit and "Big Bill" decided it was healthier in Russia.

Union Row at Funeral.

In Chicago the other day the funeral of a Bohemian girl was in progress, with 52 motor cars in line carrying many Bohemians to the funeral. Kozak's band of 50 pieces struck up a mournful dirge. The band was non-union. The chauffeurs hooted at the band and one of the union musicians demolished the drum. The corpse was carried to the hearse. The band got itself together and walked on, but nothing else stirred. The union chauffeurs refused to follow a non-union band. The funeral was halted for two hours while a small war went on around the body of the little dead girl.

Finally the chauffeurs put to flight, Kozak and his band and the relatives were allowed to convey the body to the grave.

The Outlook in Cotton.

"As regards matters more directly concerning the cotton trade, not only is the greatest importance attached to the expected settlement of the reparations controversy, as enabling the German cotton industry to come into its own again, but the early adjustment of other disturbing and depressing situations, such as the coal miners' strike in England, is confidently looked forward to, and, on the basis of reports recently received from Liverpool and Manchester, it is firmly believed that the end of the strike will be at once followed by a great burst of activity in the British cotton industry. Then, too, hopes of relief in the comparatively near future from the heavy burden of the excessive stocks of cotton in the United States have lately been aroused by the earlier unofficial estimates of the reduction in the American cotton acreage, and in the use of fertilizers for cotton, which have now begun to appear."—Arthur Richmond Marsh, in The Economic World.

Business Revival Can Be Counted On

Washington, D. C.—Optimism over the outlook for business revival in America was expressed by Comptroller of the Currency Crissinger, in an address delivered here before the National Electrical Credit Association, in which he declared that the administration is not "too engrossed with the universe to find

time for attention to affairs at home."

Mr. Crissinger said that the business, industry and finances of the country are at bottom sound and secure and pledged the fullest support of the Government in overcoming existing trade difficulties and providing a market for America's surplus goods in foreign countries.

"It is now largely a matter of setting up instrumentalities through which the good will, the available credits, the eagerness to establish trade, which are present in all the unfortunate countries of the old world, may be translated into terms of vitalized and absolutely necessary trade," the comptroller continued. "On both sides of the Atlantic gratifying progress is being made toward accomplishment of these aims. It is assurance of this fact that makes it possible for me to extend to you a message of good cheer, confidence and real optimism about the prospects of business revival."

The High Cost of Government.

The testimony indicates that there are still thousands of superfluous office-holders in Washington, that millions of dollars are yearly squandered on Government printing of no great use, and that appropriations which the state of the Treasury does not warrant may be attempted through the old, vicious and costly practice of log-rolling. A budget system cannot too soon be enacted or too faithfully put into effect. The high cost of government has been a considerable factor in the high cost of living, and it should suffer deflation along with everything else."—Leslie's.

Good Demand for Immediate Delivery Goods.

Chicago—The large amount of immediate buying and the good-sized orders placed for fall by buyers now in the city all point to an excellent business this year in high-grade ready to wear clothing, says Wm. Hopkinson, of the Hirsh, Wickwire Company. The insistent call for merchandise for immediate delivery indicates a healthy condition of stocks and of current business, while the views of the buyers met at the Hirsh, Wickwire Company salesfloor reflect the big business being booked on both suits and overcoats for fall.—Daily News Record.

American Cotton in Germany.

Long term credits for the sale of American cotton to German buyers are urged by the American Association of Commerce and Trade, Berlin, as the practical aid to promotion of the cotton trade. There is certainly a large demand for cotton and it could be sold in record quantities if the prices could be brought into approximate relation to the exchange situation and to the general economic conditions prevailing. The extending of credits alone without purchase of the goods is not of much use to us at present, if such credits are not very substantial and for a long period. The chief obstacle is the question of the currency. We must

now pay for the dollar 20 times its pre-war rate value, so that cotton at 20 cents really costs us \$4 a pound. We would not mind paying 30 cents a pound or more for cotton if the dollar was cheaper."—The Textile Digest.

Moving Toward Better Conditions.

"It is true that many industries are still prostrated; that many commodities are selling below the cost of production; that millions of men are idle; that it will take the rest of 1921 or longer to repair the damage of 1920, but those who are to benefit by changes in security prices must look forward—not backward; upward—not downward. The world moves and we are all the while moving toward better conditions—not worse."—Richard D. Wyckoff, in The Magazine of Wall Street.

Deny Rumanian Yarn Proposition Is Off.

Interests in New York qualified to speak on the Rumanian cotton yarn order, while denying the reports that the contract is off as far as this country is concerned, assert that the whole proposition is again in an uncertain state of abeyance.

A representative of the Mojo-Schey Co. stated that the plan of financing the deal by exchange of raw material for yarn had been accepted by the Southern spinners, but that this too is hanging fire, pending further negotiations with the Rumania government.—Daily News-Record.

Deflation and Depression.

Speaking at the annual meeting of one of the largest London industrial companies, Lord Leverhulme, the chairman, stated that "a policy designed to bring about 'deflation,' as it is styled, of prices was commenced in high places about twelve months ago. In a Treasury minute it has been recorded that deflation of prices should proceed gradually, otherwise great injury would be brought upon British trade and commerce.

"Unfortunately, when a policy of deflation of prices is commenced, it is very similar to rolling a heavy stone down a hill—there is no possibility of stoppage until the stone comes to rest at the foot of the hill." He added, however, that the withdrawal or cessation of hampering Government restrictions and interference, and the withdrawal of the excess profits duty, all will help trade recovery, and the long-delayed reduction in the bank rate will still further improve trade conditions."—New York Times.

Paper Yarn in Spain.

"The manufacture of paper yarn has begun in Spain by a company which has put up a factory where the paste for the yarn is derived from eucalyptus wood. The wood comes from an extensive plantation owned by the company and new trees are planted to take the places of those cut. The yarn derived is strong and adapted to the manufacture of sacking cloth and imitation burlaps."—Illustrated World.

Bleached Goods

(SELLING POINTS No. 29)

Mr. Selling Agent:

We are not out of the dumps yet.

Your mills are not rushed.

Suggest to them this opportunity of investigating an improved bleach—such as Peroxide—for their white goods, provided it does not cost any more.

You want Selling Points, don't you?

This way you get them.

Peroxide Advice Free to Mills.

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.

NEW YORK

Bobbins and Spools

True-running
Warp Bobbins
a Specialty

The Dana S. Courtney Co.

Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Agt, A. B. CARTER, Greenville, S.C.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Lincolnton, N. C.—The Roseland Cotton Mills are now operating 5,000 spindles at full capacity on twine.

Fingerville, S. C.—The Cohannet Mills have been given authority to increase capital stock from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

Newton, N. C.—Two to three cars a week of brick are being received here for the construction work that is under way at Catawba Cotton Mills.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Knoxville Knitting Mills Company has purchased a new mill which has started up making half-hose. This makes four mills under the control of the company.

Pinewood, Tenn.—The new Pine-wood Knitting Mill here will start production of men's seamless half hose about June 1. The company has a capital of \$100,000. Dr. A. H. Grigsby, Centreville, is president.

Charlotte, N. C.—18,500 new spindles and 265 new looms are being started this week at the Savona Manufacturing Company. This large new addition is modernly equipped in every way. The mill produces table damask and fancy good.

Camden, S. C.—The Wateree Mills have removed 492 old looms and replaced them with 420 new Draper looms. They have discontinued the manufacture of print cloths and are now working on medical gauze.

Anniston, Ala.—The Woodstock Cotton Mills proposes to issue bonds totalling \$20,000 for enlarging the plant and installing additional machinery.

Charleston, S. C.—The Royal Mills, of this city, are taking steps to reorganize the mill personnel. They have engaged the services of Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Loray Mills ran 55 hours last week for the first time in many months. It was only during the past two or three weeks that the mill operated as much as 50 hours a week until the past week. It is understood that the mill expects to run 55 hours a week right along in the future. Tire fabric yarns are produced.

Kingsville, Texas.—Details of the Kingsville Cotton Mills Company, organized some time ago, have been completed and contract let for 5,000-spindle mill. The main building will be a 30 by 100 foot brick structure and the power house will be 70 by 46 feet, also of brick. The power house will have a 300-horsepower steam engine costing \$17,000 and the mill will have machinery costing \$175,000, the daily output to be 6,000 pounds of No. 8 three-ply cotton yarns.

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

Alexander City, N. C.—Alexander City Cotton Mills have completed their new weave shed and will install 200 new Draper looms.

Cottontale, Ala.—The Cottontale Yarn Mill has resumed operation after being suspended four months. An order for 100,000 pounds of yarn has been received. The mill will run on full time.

Georgetown, Tex.—Erection of a cotton mill is contemplated and a stock company with a capital of \$350,000 is now being organized. The mill will have 10,000 spindles and 500 looms, if present plans are carried out. The proposition is being promoted by experienced mill men. It is proposed to install machinery for the manufacture of dress gingham.

Lynchburg, Va.—The new office for the Southern headquarters of the Consolidated Textile Corporation at this place was opened Monday. The transfer of all office equipment from Greensboro, N. C., was completed last week. W. E. Johnson, general manager of the Greensboro office, will be in charge of the office at Lynchburg. Others who accompany him are W. J. Hunter, assistant general manager, Yates Smith, clerk, Harry Clark, cotton buyer, B. S. Askew, laboratory expert, and Miss Fawnie Seawell, stenographer. The Greensboro office was established about a year ago. The Southern headquarters will be located at the Lynchburg Cotton Mill, which is one of the large mills in the Southern chain owned by the corporation.

Thomson Cotton Mill Running Full Time.

Thomson, Ga.—The cotton mill at Thomson which has been closed now for several months has resumed active operation, and is running with a full force of hands and on full time.

Books Many Orders.

Huntsville, Ala.—Supt. Leonard Aitken of the Lincoln Cotton Mills has returned from a business trip East and declared that he had booked enough orders to keep the mills running night and day several weeks. The plant has been in operation several months making cotton ducking for use in mail sacks for the United States Post Office Department.

Brison & Coble Buy Cotton Mill at Bessemer City.

Bessemer City, N. C.—By the terms of a deal consummated here last week, Messrs. C. C. Coble and R. Hope Brison, of Gastonia, purchased from Mr. T. C. Summers, of Cherryville, the George Cotton Mills. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$150,000. The mill contains 4,800 spindles. The mill was formerly known as the Atlas Mill.

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction
Third Floor Kinney Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



CHICAGO
1526 S. Wabash Avenue

The CHICAGO APPROVED PORTABLE WATCHMAN'S CLOCK

with its special Waltham movement, its lock stations and its superior quality throughout, is especially desirable for mills and factories and for either in-door or out-door patrol.

Write for Catalogue

Chicago Watchman's Clock Works

NEW YORK
9 Church Street



You know that drive in your plant which just eats up belts—it's a holy terror to keep equipped—

—that's where you need a CHARLOTTE Leather Belt. We can install a Charlotte Belt on your pulleys that will make you forget you ever had trouble in that quarter. Try us.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Report \$1,000,000 Mill To Be Erected on Coast.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Erection of a \$1,000,000 cotton mill in this city, backed and controlled by Eastern interests, will begin within a month, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

While the chamber, at the request of the men back of the new project, refused to state their identity, it was reported in Los Angeles business circles that the new industry is to be financed largely by the Guardian Trust Company, a banking institution of Cleveland, O., and will be controlled by a group of Eastern textile manufacturers.

The \$1,000,000 represents the expenditure on the first unit of a series of mills to be constructed by the new company, a name for which has not yet been selected, it is understood.

The new mills will manufacture ducks, sheeting and drill.

The mill will furnish employment to not less than 500 operatives, it is said.

Oklahoma City Erecting Large Cotton Compress.

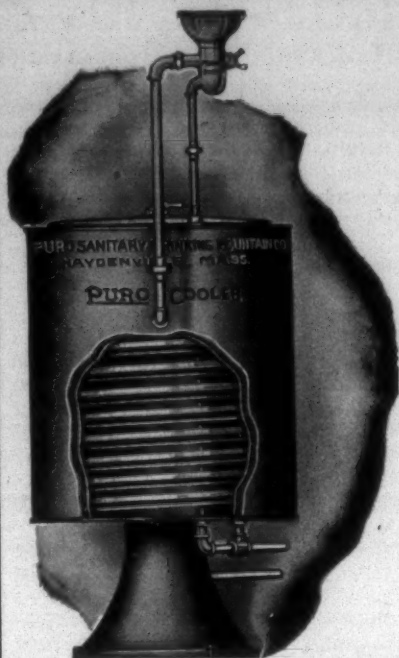
Oklahoma City, Okla.—A 25,000-bale cotton compress is to be built here by the Traders' Compress Company at Fort Worth, Tex., on a site just south of the Fair Grounds, it was announced by stockholders of the firm. Sidings to haul in the new material are to be started this week. The Traders' Compress Company owned the Interstate Compress, which was destroyed by fire on March 29, and the new plant is expected to take care of the volume of business handled by the old compress. The fire which destroyed the former plant also consumed a ca-

Screw Machine Products

for Textile Mills and allied Industries. We make Special Shaped turnings in steel or brass.

Send samples or Blue Prints for quotations. Please state quantities ordered.

SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.
Woonsocket, Rhode Island



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

Puro Coolers NOW

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**

Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent

E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently
executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.

NEW PATTERN

STEEL CLAD HARD FIBRE TRUCKS

with continuous angle and bottom corner construction,
and one-piece steel bottom band.

TRIAL MEANS SATISFACTION

NO
WASTE
Seamless
Cans
Oval
Cans
Gill Cans
Barrels
Taper
Baskets



Plain
HARD
Fibre
Cars
Comber
Boxes
Doffing
Boxes
Bobbin
Boxes
Self-oiling
truck
wheels

More Particulars Upon Application

25 Miller Street

Standard Fibre Co.

Somerville, Mass.

capacity storage of approximately 9,000 bales of cotton. The new plant warehouses will accommodate almost three times that amount in an emergency, it is planned. In addition to the storehouses a compress of high density is to be installed as well as other equipment.

Mills in Greenville, S. C., District Fear No Strike.

Greenville, S. C.—Reports that union cotton mill operatives contemplate a strike in Southern mills has hardly caused a ripple in the Greenville district, as no trouble of this nature is expected here.

Rumors are heard occasionally that union organizers are attempting to work among the mill operatives, but these in all cases lack verification and employees of none of the plants here are organized in the union, as far as is known.

Picker Sticks

Spools

Skewers

Binders

Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.
Hickory, N. C.

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enamelled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

Write for quotations.

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into
the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLEANING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to
systems already installed)

Our AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

RUSSELL GRINNELL, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer

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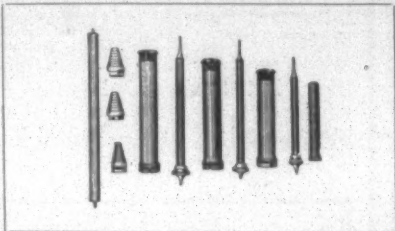
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Hill, Clark & Company

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

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BONDS



JORDAN MFG CO.,

Bobbins
Skewers
Clearer Rolls
and
Dogwood
Cones

Home Office and Plant No. 1
Monticello, Ga.
Plant No. 2, Tooeane, N. C.

Good Time to Overhaul Machinery

Your PRODUCTION as well as the LIFE of your frames depend on the condition in which they are kept. The QUESTION then is, are your frames needing overhauling?

We are the PIONEER OVERHAULERS of the South and are today the LARGEST OVERHAULERS in our special line.

We are in position to furnish men promptly for erecting, moving and overhauling cotton mill machinery.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER COMPANY, Inc.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Manufacturers, Overhaulers and Repairers of Cotton Mill
W. H. Monty Machinery. W. H. Hutchins,
President and Treas. Vice Pres. and Sec.

BOSSON & LANE

Manufacturing Chemists

Specialties for the Textile Trade

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS.

Exports of Textile Machinery From the United States During February, 1921.

	Cotton Carding and Spinning Machinery Dollars	Cotton Looms No.	Dollars	All Other Textile Machinery Dollars
Belgium				4,029
Denmark				434
France				51,590
Italy				16,238
Norway				3,661
Portugal				992
Spain				36,354
Sweden				4,452
England				113,284
Scotland	50			11,874
Ireland	18,000			85
Canada	128,949	6	2,850	111,965
China	679,386	220	56,322	300,821
British India				16,300
Hongkong				13,749
Japan	429,806			295,247
Nicaragua				40
Mexico	1,110			14,681
Argentina	498			6,934
Brazil	5,004			19,203
Chile	168			483
Colombia	768			1,146
Peru				2,020
	1,263,740	226	59,172	1,025,582

Note—The "all other textile machinery" column should roughly be divided as follows: 85 per cent to knitting machinery, 12 per cent to winding machinery and 3 per cent to miscellaneous.

Street Cries.

Traffic Cop: "Hey, you! Didn't you hear me yelling for you to stop?"

Auto Fiend: "Oh, was that you yelling? I thought that was just somebody I run over!"

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER

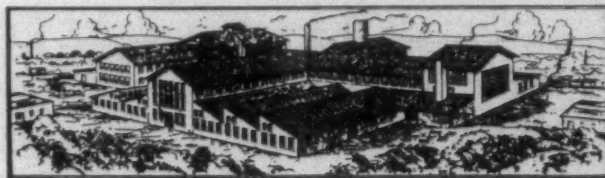
Bale It—We Buy It.

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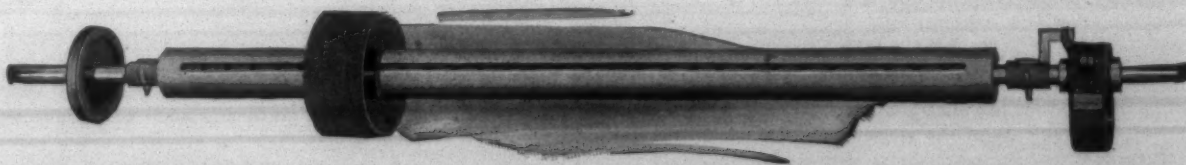


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Textile Grinding Machinery Of All Kinds



Send in Your Old Grinders to be Repaired

Southern Agent, E. M. Terryberry, 1126 Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

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Established 1868

TALLOW—OILS—GUMS—COMPOUNDS

TEXTOL, A new product especially for Print Cloths. A complete warp size, requires no addition of tallow



Tallow, Soluble Grease, Soluble Oils, Gums, Glues, Gum Arabol, Lancashire Size, Waxes, Finishing Pastes, Soaps, Glycerine, Ready-made eavy Size, Sago and Tapioca Flours, Dextrines, China Clay, Soluble Blue Bone Grease, Bleachers' Blue.

SPECIAL COMPOUNDS FOR WARPS, WHERE STOP MOTIONS ARE USED.

WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

The Arabol best grades of cotton warp sizing compounds make the "finest weaving and will hold the fly."

These compounds are based on the best practical experience and the best materials used in their manufacture.

The Arabol Manufacturing Co.

Offices: 100 William Street, New York.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta Ga.

Labor Unions.

(Continued from Page Nine)
bers of commissions or departments should be non-partisan, non-sectarian, based on qualification and moral character. Their decisions should be subject to review by the highest courts.

Laws—clear, well defined, practicable and easy of comprehension—covering these matters, might be passed, and if so they should apply to all economic organizations, groups or bodies exceeding certain specified numbers or amounts. Both organized capital and organized labor should be placed under these laws. Each should be entitled to the same protection and be subject to the same restrictions and provisions. Will labor unions consent to this? They have heretofore objected. Here would be a test. Labor union leaders have before now asked and received discriminatory exemptions. This is wrong and it would be just as bad if the situation were reversed. Employers generally desire only the same treatment that is accorded to labor unions. The large majority of workmen also would be satisfied with this standard.

The Cotton Situation.

(Continued from Page 10).
mercial credits formerly supplied in great amounts by England and the Continent, and these credits must run into billions and not millions of dollars. The solution of increased European consumption of textiles, which is so important to the prosperity of the United States, does not lie in charity, gifts, in indiscriminate credits—these, splendid as they have been, during the war and early reconstruction must now be replaced by the re-establishment of business with the incentive of profit.

"We all have sympathy for a man in hard luck, but we realize that self-respect is dependent on self-support, and this is no less true of nations than of men. We must make our future plans on this basis.

"Whether the U. S. increases her consumption of cotton goods in the next few years or not, the rest of the world certainly will. There will be needed many more looms, spindles, mills, and much more cotton than the world has a capacity to produce today—ours is surely an essential and growing industry with

plenty of room at the top.

"The textile industry may not offer as prominent a career as that of other industries—it requires the mastering of much detail, great patience and careful organization—but it is a business of satisfactory remuneration to many executives, and certainly the creating of great men rather than the amassing of great wealth.

"The whole world looks today to the United States for guidance and assistance, and to you men, who are now taking the places of your predecessors, comes the greatest opportunity. Never before have young men of brains and education had a greater opportunity or responsibility."



Standard Size of the South

The higher the cost of labor, and the higher the cost of raw materials, the more essential it becomes to have the Slasher-Room on an efficient basis. We cheerfully furnish to all interested our Slasher Efficiency Test Blanks.

THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

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Sizings

Softeners
Agents,

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark
Spartanburg, S. C.

Saving Must Follow Waste

Brushes represent one of the smallest items in your mill investment. Their purchase price and maintenance expense are negligible when compared with many other items of your mill equipment.

Nevertheless, they are among the most influential factors in the promotion of the health and efficiency of your employees.

It is then to your advantage to provide them with

Best **FELCO** Brushes

which have been the Standard Quality Brush of the South since 1912.

Submit your Brush Trouble to our Efficiency Expert who will help you Solve Your Problems

WE MANUFACTURE EVERY DESCRIPTION

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Manufacturers of

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Southern Representative, MAX EINSTEIN, P. O. Box 211, Charlotte, N. C.



Cotton Mills — Attention!

"Keystone" Roving Cans and Boxes—Indeed "Peerless"
 "Hartford Jewel" Belting—Certainly a Gem.
 "National" Hydraulic and Steam Gages—"International" as well.
 "Aries" Roller Sheep Leather—Smooth as a glove.
 "Wear Well" Leather Packings—True to their name.

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The WILSON Co.

Southern Representatives

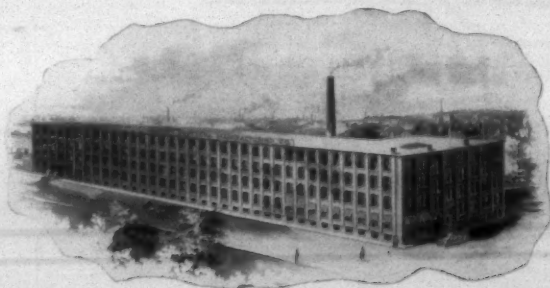
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44 AND 46 VINE STREET

WORCESTER, MASS.

Manufacturers of

CARD CLOTHING

Cylinder Fillets

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Steel Twin-wire Heddles

All Sizes and Nos. Wire

Card Clothing Mounting Machines

Traverse and Roller Grinders

all accessory

supplies for the Cards

We furnish expert men with machines for mounting our Card Clothing

Please transmit orders directly to
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Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired.

Ten and twelve inch diameters.

And when you write your order for fibre trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century.

Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles that Stand the Gaff."

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 New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

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Factories at Wilmington
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 MILL RECEPTACLES**



HIRSCH LUMBER COMPANY YELLOW PINE

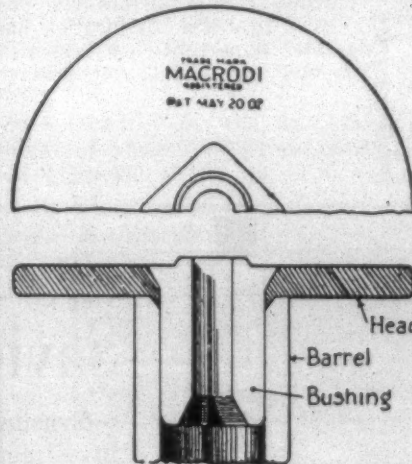
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PROMPT SERVICE — BEST MATERIAL — CONSISTENT PRICES

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**FIBRE HEAD
 WARP SPOOL**

after fourteen years of the hardest mill use has demonstrated that it is

Durable — Economical

Write for particulars of the added traverse with corresponding increase in yardage—an important feature of this spool. Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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WATER

PURIFICATION SYSTEMS
 SOFTENING & FILTRATION
 FOR BOILER FEED AND
 ALL INDUSTRIAL USES

WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Superintendents and Overseers.

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the blank below and send it to us. We would also be glad to have you include any recent changes in overseers and superintendents.

.....192

Name of Mill.....

Town

..... Superintendent

..... Assistant Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Second Hand Carding

..... Spinner

..... Second Hand Spinning

..... Slasher

..... Warper

..... Weaver

..... Second Hand Weaving

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Loom Fixer

..... Cloth Room

..... Shipping Clerk

..... Dyer

..... Outside Foreman

..... Master Mechanic

..... Cotton Grader

Recent changes.....

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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1121 Candler Bldg.
WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

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Vat Colors and Indigo

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**DRAKE
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*"Warp Dressing Service
Improves Weaving"*

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**OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR
DOUBLE FLANGE**

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

JANUARY EDITION Clark's Directory of Sou. Textile Mills PRICE \$2.00

Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of
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Tallows and Gums

Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Co.

Tanks, Towers and Tanks and Standpipes for Water Supply and Sprinkler Systems.
Tanks for storage of acids and other liquids.
Smoke Stacks, Breechens and Specials.
Tanks for all purposes which any reader of this article may have.

TANKS—any size—any purpose—anywhere

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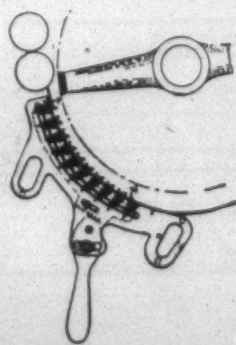
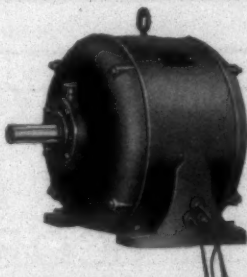
U. S. Ring Travelers are **uniformly tempered** which insures even-running spinning. They are also correct as to **weight** and **circles**. Quality guaranteed.

Watson Loom Motors

Fully enclosed, solid housing and end brackets. Grit and dust proof ball bearings.

The many designs of WATSON motors make possible the selection of equipment to meet the particular requirements for any service. Write for bulletin 402.

High Point Machine Works, Inc. High Point, N.C.
Distributors WATSON Motors



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

COMPETITION IS NOW STRONG, and we cannot impress upon you too keenly to adopt our **ADJUSTABLE PIN GRIDS**, which will enable you to manufacture stronger and cleaner yarns, with smallest percentage of waste. Send for large list that have already adopted them.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Textile and Electrical Distributors

Chapman Ball Bearings

Southern Mill Stocks

Quoted By

R. S. Dickson & Company

Gastonia, N. C.

Greenville, S. C.

For Week Ending May 24, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acme Spinnig Co.	73	—
Alleen Mills	49	59
AnAmerican Spinning Co.	—	300
Amer. Yarn & Proc. Co.	109	125
Anderson Cotton Mills	65	69
Arlington Cotton Mills	—	285
Aragon Cotton Mills (S. C.)	—	245
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Arrow Mills	125	140
Augusta Factory	40	51
Belton Cotton Mills	—	105
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	224	240
Bibb Mfg. Co.	—	110
Broad River Mills	150	175
Brogan Mills	—	75
Brown Mfg. Co.	275	—
Clara Mfg. Co.	100	125
Clifton Mfg. Co.	90	93
Cabarrus Cotton Mills	170	—
Chadwick-Hoskins Co. (Par \$25)	—	10 1/4
Chadwick-Hoskins Co., pfd.	100	—
Chiquola Mfg. Co.	265	—
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Cannon Mfg. Co.	185	—
Clover Mills	—	115
Cash Mills	—	30
Climax Spinning Co.	110	120
Crescent Spinning Co.	72	76
Columbus Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	—	201
Consolidated Textile	19	21
Converse, D. E. Co.	—	85
Dacotah Cotton Mills	430	455
Dixon Mills	100	—
Dunean Mills	—	101
Drayton Mills	60	—
Dresden Cotton Mills	215	251
Dunean Mills	—	95
Dunean Mills, pfd.	—	85
Durham Hosiery, pfd.	85	92
Durham Hosiery "B"	24	32
Eastern Mfg. Co.	85	95
Eastside Mfg. Co.	35	60
Eagle & Phenix, Ga.	130	180
Eard Mfg. Co.	119	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	100	126
Erwin Cotton Mills Co.	300	306
Erwin Cot. Mills Co., pfd.	102	103
Flint Mfg. Co.	200	225
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	68	71
Gibson Mfg. Co.	175	—
Globe Yarn Mills, N. C.	64	70
Grace Cotton Mill Co.	—	70
Gray Mfg. Co.	—	390
Glenwood Cotton Mills	—	125
Gluck Mills	85	92
Greenwood Cotton Mills	182	—
Grendel Mills	125	145
Hamrick Mills	—	161
Hanes, P. H. Knitting Co.	12	13 1/2
Hanes, P. H. Knit'g Co., pfd.	97	100
Hillside Cotton Mills, Ga.	250	—
Imperial Yarn Mill, N. C.	—	160
Inman Mills	73	83
Jennings Cotton Mill	215	251
Judson Mills	240	275
Judson Mills, pfd.	83	94
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	145	190
Lancaster Cotton Mills	225	—
Limestone Mills	—	160
Lola Mfg. Co.	115	121
Locke Cotton Mills Co.	102	120
Laurens Cotton Mills	95	105
Majestic Mfg. Co.	125	150
Marlboro Cotton Mills	54	58
Mills Mill	—	300
Monarch Mills (S. C.)	105	109
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	200
Myers Mill	75	81
Myrtle Mill's	115	136
National Yarn Mill	125	151
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	180
Ninety Six Cotton Mill	200	—
Norcott Mills Co.	250	—
Orr Cotton Mills	75	78
Osceola Mills	—	250
Parkdale Mill	—	150
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	—	150
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	92	94
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	105	110
Piedmont Mfg. Co. (S. C.)	110	118
Panola Cotton Mills	—	200
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	90	105
Poinsett Mills	—	120
Ranlo Mfg. Co.	99	—
Rex Spinning Co.	—	125
Rex Spinning Co., pfd.	92	—
Ridge Mills	70	81
Riverside Mills (Par \$12.50)	7 1/2	8
Riverside and Dan River	270	310
Rowan Cotton Mills Co.	73	81
Rockyface Spinning Company	—	80
Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.	70	80
Saxon Mills	—	100
Seminole Cotton Mills Co.	95	—
Sib'ey Mfg. Co. (Ga.)	45	55
Spartan Mills	114	120
Sterling Spinning Co.	72	76
Superior Yarn Mills	80	95
Toxaway Mills (Par \$25)	20 1/2	22
Union-Buffalo Mills	—	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	72	74
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	31
Victor-Monaghan Co.	74	75

Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	98	100
Victory Yarn Mills Co.	75	85
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	150
Watts Mills	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	87
Winget Yarn Mills Co.	72	80
Wiscasset Mills Co.	215	—
Williamston Mills	200	250
Woodside Cotton Mills	114	118
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	69	70
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	200

A. M. Law & Co.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other

Southern Securities.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS

For Week Ending May 23, 1921.

	Bid.	Asked.
Abbeville Cotton Mills	—	105
American Spinning Co.	—	300
Anderson Cotton Mills, com.	—	71
Aragon Mills	200	250
Arcade Cotton Mills	—	115
Aradia Mills	200	—
Arkwright Mills	200	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	50
Avondale Mills, Ala.	500	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co.	225	—
Belton Cotton Mills	—	115
Brogan Mills	—	76
Calhoun Mills	—	250
Chesnee Mills	—	300
Chiquola Mills, com.	125	—
Chiquola Mills, pfd.	71	73
Clifton Mfg. Co.	92	97
Clinton Cotton Mills	200	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	165	175
Cowpens Mills	—	80
D. E. Converse Co.	—	85
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	165	240
Darlington Mfg. Co.	—	155
Drayton Mills	60	72
Dunean Mills, com.	—	105
Dunean Mills, pfd.	76	86
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	300	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com.	100	200
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	70
Glenwood Mills	100	—
Gluck Mills	85	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	150	200
Greenwood Cotton Mills	200	—
Grendel Mills	100	175
Hamrick Mills	—	160
Hartsville Cotton Mills	305	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	—	350
Hermitage Mills	100	—
Inman Mills	73	85
Inman Mills, pfd.	81	90
International Mills, com. (par \$50)	38	—
Internat. Mills, com. (par \$50)	40	43
Jackson Mills	—	225
Judson Mills	—	275
Judson Mills, pfd.	80	—
Kirk, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	145	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills	235	—
Laurens Cotton Mills	80	85
Limestone Cotton Mills	—	160
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	125	141
Marlboro Mills	55	62
Massachusetts Mills, Ga.	145	150
Mills Mfg. Co.	175	200
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	—	200
Monarch Mills	101	—
Newberry Cotton Mills	—	190
Ninety Six Mills	150	—
Norris Cotton Mills	—	190
Oconee Mills, com.	200	—
Orr Cotton Mills	75	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co.	125	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	93	96
Panola Mills	—	200
Pelham Mills	—	100
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	100	115
Pickens Cotton Mills	—	170
Piedmont Mfg. Co.	115	125
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.	—	115
Poinsett Mills	—	95
Riverside Mills, com. (par \$12.50)	6	8
Saxon Mills	—	100
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	42	50
Spartan Mills	110	—
Toxaway Mills, com. (par \$25)	20	22
Tucapau Mills	—	230
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	—	40
Union-Buffalo Mills, 1st pfd.	73	77
Union-Buffalo Mills, 2d pfd.	29	32
Victor-Monaghan Co., com.	74	77
Victor-Monaghan Co., pfd.	97	101
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	—	200
Watts Mills, com.	—	110
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	—	80
Watts Mills, 2d pfd.	—	95
Whitney Mfg. Co.	—	200
Williamston Mills	200	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills	—	300
Woodside Cotton Mills, com.	115	120
Woodside Cotton Mills, pfd.	—	72
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills	85	100

Knit Goods

Philadelphia—The hosiery market seems to be on the go again and manufacturers believe that good business will continue to come and that prices will improve as the market steadies.

A New York selling agent said on Saturday that the market has reached a point where buyers and sellers are practically on an even basis. Buyers need merchandise, and sellers are eager to get business. This has resulted in creating a healthy movement with decidedly favorable tendencies. In the silk division, the game as it is being played now is a little in favor of the seller. This is due to a shortage of full fashioned silk hosiery as a result of the persistent strike in the Philadelphia mills, which has directed attention to other channels.

The Durham Hosiery Mills, Inc., announced a revision of prices on some of its lines. Some of the numbers are advanced in price, while two are slightly reduced.

L. E. Gregory, sales manager, said that the mills have been forced to take tremendous losses and in some numbers have been operating at a too near cost basis to continue these prices. "Our sales have been very encouraging," said Mr. Gregory. Prices are guaranteed up to Oct. 1, 1921, on all styles of Durable Durham Hosiery with the exception of one style.

Cool weather during a great part of May put a check on operations in light weight underwear for the time, without intensifying interest in winter weights. There was a noticeable falling off in repeat orders for spring garments, activity in which was restored, however, in the last few days. The policy of dealers to buy only as they sell or, at the most, for 30 days requirements, is leaving it difficult for mill managers to adapt their production to the season's needs. Every mill, necessarily, aims to be not caught short of merchandise at the tail end of the spring distribution season, when, it is felt, demand for spot goods will be strong. On the other hand, few mills seem willing to risk the carrying of any of this year's product over into the next year, notwithstanding there have been stories passing around in the market that several jobbers already are discussing with commission houses their probable needs for the spring of 1922, for which, normally, buying ought to begin in July and run through August.

The buyer for a New England jobbing house declares he practically has completed arrangements for his next season's light weight underwear. He is known to have stated he will be able to sell to retailers at approximately 7½ per cent under what were paid for the current season's supplies. This is regarded in mill circles as intended to influence manufacturers to continue making up garments throughout the present year, in order that there might be accumulations of stock and relief-

ing distributors of the experiences with hand-to-mouth buying such as they have had since January last. It is understood that several Pennsylvania manufacturers went so far as to make inquiry as to yarn deliveries commencing in August, for operating their mills for anticipated needs. Whatever the motive for the story of buying next year's light weight underwear now, it seems doubtful whether any stock of moment will be piled up until buyers begin making firm commitments.

Jobbers, and retailers as well, are moving very cautiously in providing for their winter underwear requirements. According to heads of mills selling to the retail trade direct, their customers are buying more freely, relatively, than those who draw supplies from jobbers. Such mills say practically every underwear dealer is buying a little—very few as much as 30 per cent of reasonably estimated requirements for the winter.

The confirmation date specified was either June 1 or June 15. It is suspected by manufacturers receiving such orders that the dealers wanted to be assured, so far as orders of this character might carry assurance, that in the event of a sudden tightening of the market they would have delivery protection, or if prices weakened they would be in position to take advantage of any decline. With old, favored customers of a mill an order of this kind might be given the same respect as though confirmation had been received, but there is little doubt that, ordinarily, the unconfirmed orders would be regarded in the light only of an attempt to commit the seller while not obligating the buyer, and treated accordingly.

Durham Hosiery List Shows But One Cut.

A reduction of 10 cents a dozen in the "Miss Mary" line of women's medium weight hose is the only reduction shown in the prices of Durable Durham hose, issued by the Durham Hosiery Mills, effective July 1 for delivery July to September, inclusive. A number of unbranded styles and all brands on the list, except Penelope, are guaranteed to Oct. 1.

Of the 52 lines listed, there are only 21 changes from the previous list, in addition to the one mentioned above.

Increases of 10 and 15 cents a dozen are made in cotton hose for men and women. A 25-cent advance is noted on a silk number for children, and 10 to 20 cents a dozen on children's cotton hose. Women's full fashioned goods are up \$1, other women's lines ranging from 35 cents upward.

Kittie Lad, Dandy Lion and Pinehurst brands are up 25 cents a doz-

M E R R O W I N G

Established 1838

FOR—

Stocking Welting
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Mock Seaming

Maximum Production
Minimum Cost of Upkeep
Unexcelled Quality of Work

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

20 Laurel Street, Hartford, Conn.

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**MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS**

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CHECK DEFORD STRAPS

MADE FROM

NUMBER ONE BELT STOCK

Mill Strapping of All Kinds.

**Distributed by Leading Jobbing Houses
Throughout the United States**

If your dealer hasn't them in stock write
our Boston office, 729 Atlantic Avenue.

The DEFORD Co.

Baltimore

Boston

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

**25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED**

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

FEDERAL TAX SERVICE CORPORATION103 Trust Building
CHARLOTTE, N. C.Palmetto Building
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Specialists in the preparation of Income and Excess Profits tax returns for Cotton Mills. Tax estimates and adjustments made.

Sam N. Johnson, President C. E. Frick, Sec'y
J. H. Courtney, Vice Pres. John B. Glover, Jr., Treas

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

*Fast and Uniform***John P. Marston Company**

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

**A Brush For Every Purpose**

Forced to double our capacity in 7 months. Try us

Carolina Brush Company

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Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
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LAWRENCE, MASS.

STRUCTURAL and Bar Steel, Ornamental Iron, Fenestra Steel Windows, Chicago Tanks and Towers. **REINFORCING BARS AND FENESTRA STEEL WINDOWS** in stock in our Charlotte warehouse. Immediate shipment. We are prepared to cut and fabricate reinforcing bars. Send plans or list of material for prices. *Our Engineering Force is at Your Service.*

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING COMPANY

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We are making Brick every day

and selling all we make

Our price has been thoroughly liquidated. Now is the time to build.

Write us for price delivered you station and for samples

YADKIN BRICK YARDS

New London, N. C.

Cotton Goods

New York—Cotton Goods markets have been quiet during the past week, although considerable business has been done. Manufacturers and agents are not discouraged by any means by the spotty conditions. The gray goods division holds steady and many finished lines are still well sold. Percales made by the largest producers are under order for several weeks to come. Printed wash goods are in light demand at first hands, but distributors are selling moderately, as might be expected in view of the continued cool weather. Printed flannelettes for fall have not sold well in the higher priced grades, but some of the lower priced lines are already under order.

There has been no improvement in cotton duck markets, where a 50 per cent production appears more than ample to meet the demand. The denim markets are most unsatisfactory to many concerns that find no ready market at any reasonable price. There are some lines of working suit goods that are very slow, while some others appear to sell well.

Cutters are seeking the better known grades. There have been some large advance orders placed on bedspreads, although the new business has not been general. Damasks in cotton are still selling. The towel business is irregular, the Turkish towel lines being well sold, while many of the plain towelings are very slow.

Several centers reported fair business in sheetings, presumably for export. The recent export business in this class of merchandise continues to be the topic of interesting discussion in many centers. An estimate was made in a large house that at least 35,000,000 yards had been involved in the recent export business in sheetings, and that the actual figures might total 50,000,000 yards. This was pointed out to reflect what has been going on in a comparatively quiet way.

There were reports of an inquiry for half a million yards of 6.15 yard sheetings. The market on this construction is firm at 4% cents, net,

continued to be heard, and for the 44x44 count. In 5.50 yard, 4% cents, net, continued to be heard, and 5% cents, net, for the 36-inch, 5.00 yard. There was a report of fair business having been placed on 36-inch, 5.00 yard, of a certain make, at 5% cents, net, presumably, for the jobbing trade. On 31-inch, 5.00 yard, it was stated that 4% cents, net, was still possible, with most centers asking slightly more.

Prices quoted in first hands were: Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 4% cents; 64x60s, 4% cents; 38½-inch 64x64s, 7¼ cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 9¼ cents and 9½ cents; ticking, 8-ounce, 17 cents; denims, 2.20s, 17 cents; staple gingham, 12 cents; dress gingham, 15 cents and 17 cents; prints, 11 cents.

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Strong—Attractive to the eye—Vermin Proof

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Co. Plasters*

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—INC.—
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Are you prepared to take the proper care of emergencies? Let us figure with you on "First Aid" equipment. A post card will bring our salesman to see you.

Winchester Surgical Supply Company

32 West Fifth Street

CHARLOTTE, N. C.Laboratory
EquipmentLaboratory
Supplies

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—While there is still evidences of wide interest in yarns, the demand is not quite so active as last week. Prices have remained nominally unchanged, although quotations are somewhat higher and it is doubtful if yarn can be bought next week at the prices paid during this week.

Spinners of Southern carded weaving yarns have gradually raised their quotations until most of the Southern yarn mills are now quoting on the basis of 23 cents a pound for 10s-2 warps, 25 cents for 20s-2 warps, and 30 cents for 30s-2 warps, with 40s-2 being quoted as high as 43 cents in some cases, for yarns that dealers are having difficulty in disposing of here at 37 cents a pound.

During the last two or three weeks, the spinners have pushed quotations up to a level between three and four cents a pound above the top range of prices that local distributors have been able to get. This move on the part of the spinners has been chiefly noticeable in their quotations on carded two-ply skeins and warps and carded frame spun cones. Single carded skeins and warps have been so dull that wide differences between actual market values and spinners' quotations have not developed, as yet.

The business handled in this market at present is very unevenly distributed. In some quarters, the complaint is made that buying is as backward and spotty as at any time heretofore this year. Those making this complaint include yarn houses well equipped to locate business in almost any branch of the cotton industry. On the other hand, one or two other houses handling business along similar lines are getting numerous small orders, although the prices quoted by all of these yarn firms are about on a par. Manufacturers of heavyweight knit goods have been making inquiry for yarns for June, July and August delivery, but dealers say these customers are demanding price concessions which are impossible to arrange at this time. On the basis of 10s Southern frame spun carded cones, for example, 22 cents a pound is repeatedly offered for yarns of a quality that the dealers insist is worth at least 23 cents and the spinners are holding even higher.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s-20	@21	2-ply 26s-25 1/2	@29
12s to 14s-22	@22 1/2	2-ply 30s-28	@29
16s-23	@	2-ply 40s-38	@42
2-ply 16s-23	@	2-ply 50s-55	@58
2-ply 20s-24	@		
2-ply 24s-25	@		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s-21	@	36s-36	@
12s to 14s-21 1/2	@	40s-38	@42
16s-21 1/2	@22	50s-50	@55
18s-23	@	60s-60	@65
24s-24	@	Upholstery	
26s-24 1/2	@25	Yarns	
30s-25	@	5s, 4 & 5-ply 17	@
30s-28	@29		
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins	
8s-20	@	16s-22	@
10s-21	@	20s-24	@
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s-20	@	24s-25	@
14s-20 1/2	@	26s-26	@
16s-21 1/2	@	30s-28	@
20s-23	@	40s-38	@
22s-24	@		

Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s-20	@	20s-23	@
10s-21	@	22s-23 1/2	@
12s-21 1/2	@	24s-24	@
14s-22 1/2	@	26s-25	@
16s-22 1/2	@	30s-28	@
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s-21 1/2	@	22s-24	@25
10s-22	@	24s-25	@26
12s-22 1/2	@23 1/2	26s-26	@27
14s-23	@24	30s-25	@27
16s-23 1/2	@	30s extra-28	@30
18s-24	@	40s-35	@38
20s-24	@		
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s-48	@	2-ply 60s-72	@75
2-ply 36s-52	@55	2-ply 70s-82	@85
2-ply 40s-58	@60	2-ply 80s-92	@95
2-ply 50s-63	@65		
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s-35	@	28s-44	@
12s-36	@	30s-48	@
14s-37	@	32s-50	@
16s-38	@	34s-52	@
18s-39	@	36s-54	@
20s-40	@	40s-58	@
22s-41	@	50s-72	@
24s-42	@	60s-82	@
26s-43	@		

SYDNOR PUMP & WELL CO.
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Secure Data and Estimates of "MORSE" DRIVES
SAVE Construction, Space, Light, Fuel, Producing More with Less.
MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N. Y.
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Atlanta Charlotte

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You are cordially invited to spend your Summer vacation in Asheville, in the "Heart of the Blue Ridge" mountains, in the "Land of the Sky."

Where the old grow young,
And the young grow strong;
Your life will be prolonged many years.

Purest water on earth; air clean, pure, fresh and invigorating; cool, pleasant nights; no pests to fight; auto. highways unexcelled anywhere, and many other attractions too numerous to mention.

If interested, we will be glad to send you a booklet about Asheville, and will assist you otherwise to make your vacation an enjoyable one here.

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Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

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MILLS DESIRING DIRECT REPRESENTATION AND HAVE THEIR PRODUCT SOLD UNDER THEIR OWN MILL NAME WILL PLEASE COMMUNICATE.

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Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines. Manufacturers of all kinds of Saddles, Stirrups and Levers.

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DYE YOUR YARNS IN THE WOUND FORM

on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

As job dyers we color over a million pounds of cotton and of worsted a year. Let us serve you. Our representative will be glad of an opportunity to see you and fully explain all details.

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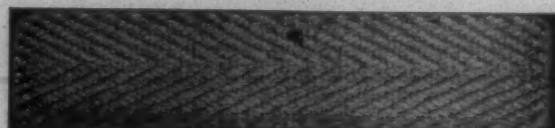
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Spindle Tape
AND
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Bolfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc. to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Salesman Wanted.

Large manufacturing corporation has opening for high-grade, energetic salesman to cover territory located in Virginia and North Carolina. Must be familiar with mill supplies. Attractive proposition to man who can qualify. State age and give outline of past and present employment. Address V. N. C., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Baseball Pitcher Wanted.

Want to get in touch with a good, clean ball pitcher, that can weave or fix looms and is willing to work and pitch ball. No loafer wanted. Willing to make attractive proposition to right man. Address "D," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

A few absolutely new Draper Ball Warper Attachments, complete, for use in connection with beam warpers. Make package 36" x 36". Lock Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Wanted.

A capable and conscientious machine fixer for Acme Mayo 176 needle half hose, also Ruth Ribbers and Wrights Steady dial loopers. Must be sober, reliable and industrious and able to get production and make the goods satisfactory. Answer with references. Hosiery Mills, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Position as Engineer.

Want position as engineer or machinist or both. 15 years experience. Address Engineer, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Salesman Wanted.

An old established Pennsylvania corporation wants a live wire man to represent them in the South to sell Aniline colors and chemicals. A Southern man with some knowledge of dyeing preferred. Should be over thirty-five years of age. Give all information and references in first letter. Salesman, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Ball Pitcher Wanted.

for mill team in S. C. to take position with large mill organization. Pitcher, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Harness.

For Sale—157—36 in. Model "E" 5 harness Draper Looms in good condition. Address P. O. Box 788 Pawtucket, R. I.

Second Hand.

Wanted — Position as second hand in large mill or overseer carding in small mill, age 36, 18 years' experience in card room. Am at present employed as second hand, but want larger job. Can give best of references. Address Quality and Quantity, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

We have a client wanting to buy Southern cotton mill. Write full particulars enclosing detailed inventory machinery. John A. Robison & Co., Palmetto Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Second Hand Wanted.

for carding 15,000 spindle mill in S. C. Man who wants a job. Second, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Position as stenographer or secretary in North or South Carolina, preferably in Charlotte, N. C., or neighboring towns. Graduate of one of best business colleges in the South. Experience in pay-roll and general mill office work. Best of references as to character and ability. Steno, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Office Man

Wants position in office, paymaster, shipping clerk or general work. References. Address Y. X. Z., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

For Sale.

One Howard & Bullock 10x5 Intermediate. This machine is in good condition, and can be seen running in our plant. Prompt delivery. Klumac Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

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67 feet 13½" wide—2 ply—new—water proof.
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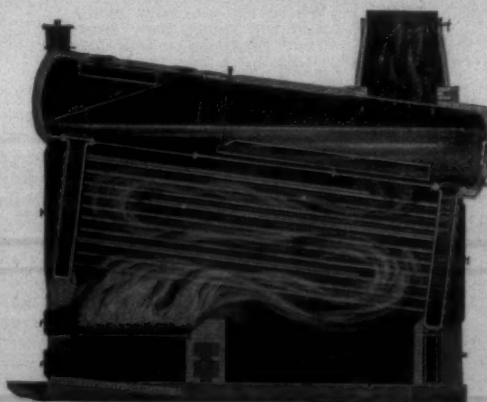
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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires. We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have long experience as overseer, am 33 years of age, can handle any size job. Can furnish best of reference from former employers if desired. Address No. 3061.

WANT position as master mechanic in large mill using steam or electric power. Can give satisfaction. Best of reference. Address No. 3062.

WANT position as overseer of carding in North or South Carolina. Have been overseer of carding for some time in two of the large mills in North Carolina. Can give reference and come at once. Address No. 3063.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on plain or fancy goods. Textile graduate with 18 years experience, 5 as overseer, can furnish reference, 36 years of age, married. Address No. 3064.

WANT position as superintendent of small plain weaving or yarn mill or overseer of plain weaving. Can furnish good references as to character and ability; married; age 38. Address No. 3065.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Long experience and capable of producing results and satisfaction in mill of any size making any numbers of yarns. Can furnish references if wanted. Address No. 3066.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill making fancy goods. Long experience in weave room and can furnish good reference. Just completed I. C. S. course on fancy weaving and designing. Address No. 3067.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in some of the largest cotton mills in North and South Carolina. Thoroughly competent to take charge of large mill with electric or steam drive. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3068.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning in large mill or both in small mill. Have had long experience on all counts of yarn and can give excellent references as to character and ability. Address No. 3069.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 3070.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weave room in large mill. Experienced on ducks, osnaburgs, prints, drills, twines, and can give good reference. Now employed. Address No. 3071.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of medium size mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3072.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning. Long varied experience on large range of numbers. Can furnish references. Address No. 3073.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 3074.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner in large yarn mill. Long experience and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3075.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had several years experience in both plain and fancy weaving. Am now employed as superintendent in large yarn mill. Good reason for wishing to change. Can furnish reference upon request. Address No. 3076.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in large mill. Long experience in large mill and would change only for first-class place with good salary. Address No. 3077.

WANT position as overseer of carding or second hand in large mill. Can give good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3078.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Long experience on all number of yarn and a good manager of help. Address No. 3079.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man who has had long and varied experience and is considered one among the best practical men in the business. Would consider large weave room or carding and spinning. Reference if wanted. Address No. 3080.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 3081.

WANT position as overseer of large spinning room. Long experience on wide range of yarns. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3082.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina or Georgia. Have been running weave room for number of years. Experienced on both plain and fancies. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3083.

WANT position as superintendent of mill by man of good habits and ability to get results. Will go anywhere if right kind of offer is made. Would consider large card room or spinning room. Address No. 3084.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or weaving mill or carder and spinner in medium size mill or overseer spinning in large mill. No less than \$24.00 per week and house rent free considered. Address No. 3085.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer weaving in large mill on either plain or fancy work. Have had experience with both positions and can give good references as to ability and character. Address No. 3086.

WANT position as superintendent of good yarn mill. Long experience and considered one of the best carders in south. Best of reference. Address No. 3087.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3088.

WANT position as engineer and master mechanic in good mill. Would prefer job in South Carolina or Georgia. Long experience and good reference. Address No. 3089.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or second hand in large cloth room. Prefer white goods. Married, 33 years of age, 18 years in mill, 13 years as overseer. Address No. 3090.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, chambrays, covers, plaids, etc. Can handle any size job. Best of reference. Would consider second hand job in large mill. Address No. 3091.

WANT position as electrician in cotton mill. Have had nine years experience in machine shop, installing motors, caring for switchboards, lights, etc. Can furnish excellent reference. Address No. 3092.

WANT position as overseer in carding, spinning or any other position in mill. Experienced in all branches of cotton manufacturing. Can report at once as mill where employed for several years has closed down indefinitely. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3093.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Practical mill man with long experience who can get results. Best of reference. Address No. 3094.

WANT position as master mechanic. Twenty years experience in machine shop and engine room. Ten years as master mechanic. Understand boilers, steam and turbine engines, electric drive and have successfully handled some large plants. Reason for change is lack of schools, churches and conveniences at present location. Best of reference. Address No. 3095.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Long and thorough experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 3096.

WANT position as overseer of weaving anywhere in South. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3097.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. Long practical experience and also graduate of Clemson College. Would accept position as salesman on good line. Address No. 3098.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large spinning room. Twenty years experience in mill. Ten as superintendent. Good reference. Address No. 3099.

WANT position as master mechanic. Number of years experience in steam plant and machine shop. Now employed as master mechanic. Good reference. Address No. 3100.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical mill man of good habits and can furnish best of references from former employers if wanted. Address No. 3101.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding or spinning. Can furnish references from present and former employers. Address No. 3102.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill or superintendent of small mill. Now employed as overseer carding and spinning and formerly superintendent of 7,000-spindle mill. Thirty-five years of age. Reference. Address No. 3103.

WANT position as salesman of mill supplies or sizing compounds. Experienced mill man. Address No. 3104.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large cotton mill. Can give best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3105.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man experienced on plain and fancy weaves. Can furnish excellent reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3106.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 38 years old, married, 13 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 3107.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weaving mill and can operate successfully any medium size mill. Would not consider less than \$3,000 per year. Address No. 3108.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Long experience and best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3109.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or spinning or assistant superintendent. Thirty-three years old, strictly sober and reliable and have a thorough practical experience of mill business and also graduate of I. C. S. Address No. 3110.

WANT position as second hand or fixer on E or K model looms with lock battery. Experienced and reliable. Address No. 3111.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of large mill. Have had experience which will enable me to qualify for big work. Anxious to get opportunity and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3112.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of good cotton mill. Would like to take charge of mill under construction with view of becoming superintendent when finished. Can furnish reference. Address No. 3113.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, preferably in Carolinas but will go anywhere. Now employed but have good reasons for changing; 33 years old, married man with family and can furnish reference. Address No. 3114.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of carding and spinning or carding in large mill. Long experience as overseer of carding and spinning and can get results which will please owners of mill. Address No. 3115.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Experienced and can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3116.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Eight years experience as overseer. Will go anywhere in South and understand the manufacture of sheetings, drills, denims, osnaburgs, checks and stripes on all makes of looms. Address No. 3117.

WANT position as superintendent. Thoroughly capable to handle any medium sized mill and record has been without reproach. Can furnish references from all former employers as to ability and character. Address No. 3118.

WANT position as master mechanic by man with long experience in all kinds of power and drives in mill work in some of the largest plants in North Carolina. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Address No. 3119.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of about 10,000 spindles, preferably on warp yarn. Long and successful experience in mill. Address No. 3120.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Best of reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3121.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 3122.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Practical man of long and successful experience. Address No. 3123.

WANT position as superintendent or agent for yarn or weaving mill, either plain or fancy. Prefer weaving mill. Best of reference. Address No. 3124.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Long experience on drills and plain work. Best reference from former employers. Can report at once. Recently overseer at night, which has been discontinued. Address No. 3125.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning, or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3126.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on denims and heavy cloths. Best of reference. Address No. 3127.

WANT position as master mechanic in good mill. Forty years of age, 20 years as mechanic. Thoroughly understand engines, pumps, shop work and welding. No bad habits. Have some mill help in family. Address No. 3128.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have varied experience and can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3129.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting or winding. Ten years' experience as overseer. Can furnish best of reference. Thirty-three years old and can go anywhere on short notice. Address No. 3130.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Can furnish reference as to character and ability and can get production and keep room in good order with plenty of help. Address No. 3131.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. Address No. 3132.

WANT position as superintendent of weave or large yarn mill in North or South Carolina. Prefer small town. Now superintendent of large yarn mill and giving perfect satisfaction but for good reasons would like to make change. A live wire and well fitted for manager or superintendent. Can furnish A-1 reference from leading manufacturers of South. Address No. 3133.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in North or South Carolina. Have been running weave room for number of years and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 3134.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning or either on large job. Twenty-six years in mill, 14 years as overseer, married, have family, experienced on all numbers and can go anywhere. Address No. 3135.

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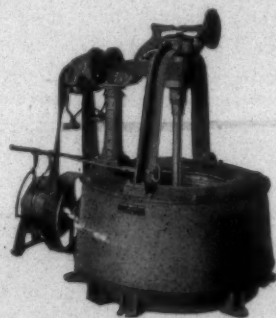
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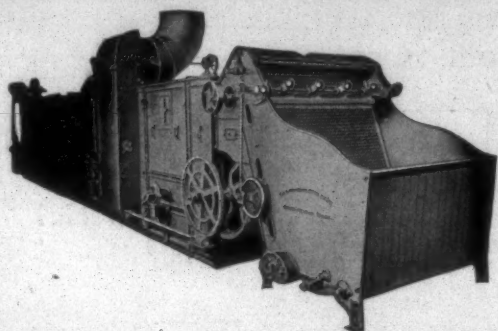
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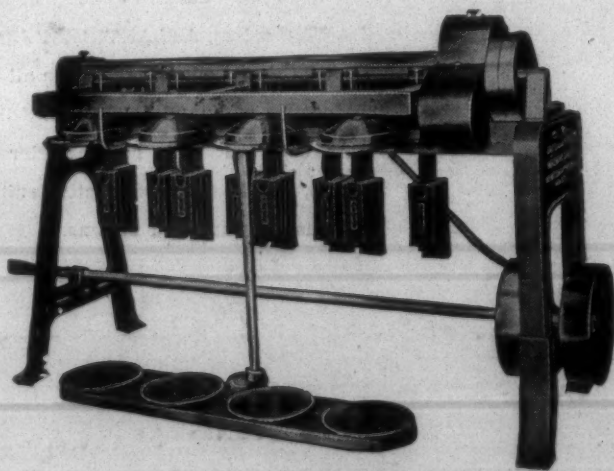
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